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New Klan Wizard Bars Policy of Intimidation; Court Backs NLRB Ruling

The World's Day—At a Glance
Nov. 20, 1939

Klan Head Halts Campaign of Anti-Semitism

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—J. A. Colescott of Atlanta, Ga., new Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, said today he did not "intend to tolerate" such methods of intimidation as the burning of crosses and parades of white-robed figures through Negro sections.

"There are more intelligent American ways to handle such problems," Mr. Colescott said. "I would rather see the Klan disorganized than see it continue its old policy of anti-Semitism, anti-Catholicism, or anti-alienism."

The Imperial Wizard said he was accused "of selling out to the Jews" by some Klansmen. "Jews have equal rights under the Constitution," he declared, "and as far as the Klan is concerned they are entitled to those rights."

Court Upholds NLRB Unfair Practice Ruling

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Court of Appeals ruled today that it was an unfair labor practice for minor supervisory employees to aid the union preferred by the company.

It upheld the Labor Relations Board, which had declined to sanction an American Federation of Labor machinists' contract on the grounds that the employer, through minor supervisory employees, assisted in organizing tool-room workers. The employer was the Serrick Corporation of Ohio, at Muncie, Ind.

War Summary: Mine Field Sinks Eight Ships

Sea warfare centered on a mine field off Britain's east coast which so far has destroyed eight vessels, representing six nations. Alleged by the British Admiralty to have been planted by Germans, the mine field has caused the loss of three British craft, the Netherlands passenger liner Simon Bolivar, and ships belonging to Italy, Yugoslavia, Lithuania, and Sweden. A British freighter was also sunk in the same area from an unknown cause. Shipping losses now are reported to total 135 vessels with a total gross tonnage of 538,313.

In the Air the Germans continued widespread scouting flights over France. One German plane got as far as the British coast over Essex and Kent, anti-aircraft fire accompanying its trip, though no air-raid warnings were sounded. Another German plane, flying over the Netherlands, was fired upon by a Netherlands plane, and returned the fire, Berlin reporting one of its airmen wounded. The Netherlands are inquiring into the affair. Another German military plane, apparently disabled by Netherlands anti-aircraft guns, crashed in the Netherlands, killing the pilot.

At the Western front, the flooded Rhine and border rivers kept the frontier generally quiet. Both the French and Germans had evacuated many pill-box forts on the river bank.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 5, and 6.

Swiss Protest Rain of German Shells in Basel

BERNE, Switzerland (AP)—The Swiss Government today instructed its Minister to Berlin to make "strong representations" to the Foreign Office against a rain of German anti-aircraft shells in Basel streets which injured three persons and damaged much property.

Reich Protests Action of Turkish Press

BERLIN (AP)—Germany has protested sharply to the Turkish Government against attempts of the Turkish press, especially the Istanbul Tan, to disturb relations between Russia and Germany, the information service Dienst Aus Deutschland said today. Ambassador Franz von Papen made the protest at Ankara, the service said.

Soviet and Japan Set Basis for Trade Pact

MOSCOW (AP)—Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff and Japanese Ambassador Shigenori Togo have "exchanged opinions on the fundamental principles upon which a Soviet-Japanese trade agreement must be based" and have found a "community of views," a communiqué said today.

The announcement by Tass, official Soviet news agency, said an agreement also had been reached on the "composition, functions, and place of work" of a mixed commission to settle the boundary question between Sovietized Outer Mongolia and Japan's puppet state of Manchukuo. The Commission, consisting of two members from each side, will meet at Chita, Siberia, in the near future.

Chiang Becomes Chairman of Executive Yuan

CHUNGKING, China (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek today assumed the Chairmanship of the Executive Yuan, a post equivalent to that of Premier, replacing H. H. Kung, who became Vice-Chairman.

General Chiang is concurrently President of the Supreme Defense Council, Chairman of the Military Commission, Chairman of the People's Council and leader of the Nationalist Party.

Browder Denies Second Passport Charge

NEW YORK (AP)—Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in America, pleaded innocent today to a second Federal indictment charging him with making false statements in order to obtain a passport.

He had pleaded innocent to an earlier indictment last month and has been at liberty under $7,500 bail. Trial was set for Dec. 4.

Kuhn Counsel Loses Plea for Mistrial

NEW YORK (AP)—Peter L. F. Sabbatino, counsel for Fritz Kuhn, German-American Bund leader, demanded a mistrial today when Judge James G. Wallace excluded the public from Mr. Kuhn's trial and rebuked the lawyer for disputing the order. The motion was denied.

Mexico Celebrates Anniversary of Revolution

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The Federation of Mexican Workers paraded today in celebration of the twenty-ninth anniversary of the revolution which ended the dictatorship of President Diaz.

Gen. Jesus Agustin Castro, National Defense Secretary, was to present flags to 60 workers' battalions and distribute decorations among relatives of Mexico's revolutionary heroes—the late President Madero, Francisco Villa, and Emiliano Zapata.

Cuban Vote Swings Away From Batista

HAVANA (AP)—Parties opposed to the regime headed by Cuba's strong man, Col. Fulgencio Batista, apparently won a majority in the Constituent Assembly, incomplete returns indicated today.

With 300 precincts uncounted, results of the election showed opposition parties had elected 40 Assembly delegates and the Government parties 35. One seat remained in doubt, and officials said there was a possibility of minor changes in the final line-up.

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Chances of Vote Fraud Found Cut 50 Per Cent

WASHINGTON (AP) — The chances for fraudulent voting have been reduced 50 per cent in the last 20 years, a Congressional authority said Nov. 20, by the virtually Nation-wide tightening of state election laws.

Ainey E. Chaffee, House Reading Clerk, said stricter registration requirements and provisions to prevent people from voting more than once or "voting the tombstones" were largely responsible.

Under Republican auspices, Mr. Chaffee advises Washington workers in his spare time on how to qualify for voting in their home states. Residents of the District of Columbia have no vote.

Unions Warned Of Violation Of Antitrust Laws

Punishable practices of organized labor are listed by Arnold in building inquiry.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—Antitrust laws are not only to be applied to big corporations. They are applicable to trade unions too, Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of antitrust enforcement declares, and he has just particularized the list of "unquestionable violations" in the building trade in a letter to the Secretary of the Central Labor Union of Indianapolis.

All labor union practices which have no reasonable connection with such legitimate objectives as wages, hours, safety, health, undue speeding up, or the right of collective bargaining were singled out by Mr. Arnold as punishable under the law.

The letter is the first elaboration of the list of "unreasonable restraints of trade" charged to labor, and cited by the Department of Justice in its current coast-to-coast investigation of the building industry.

Industry's View

Executives of construction industries look with mingled doubt and apprehension at the Government's moves. At the conference here last week, held under the auspices of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the administration was frequently attacked for "prying." Its program of forcing down costs and prices is lessening sale of homes, it was charged instead of stimulating them. High wages of labor and labor monopolies were also denounced.

Now in this latter field, at least, Mr. Arnold has unlimbered his big guns. Listed among "unquestionable violations" of the antitrust law were:

1. Efforts to stop use of more efficient material, improved equipment, or cheaper methods.
2. Efforts to compel hiring of useless and unnecessary labor.
3. Restraints on free employment, savoring of graft and extortion.
4. Arrangements to enforce illegally fixed prices.
5. Efforts to destroy an established and legitimate system of collective bargaining.

Effects on Housing

National attention is drawn to Mr. Arnold's statement and to the Government's whole campaign in the building industry. It is known in Washington that Mr. Arnold believes he can lower the price of residential and private construction in many cities by this, the first nation-wide application of antitrust laws to a ramified industry. The Justice Department has stated its mass campaign against the Maginot Line of high construction costs. It is attacking here and there, feeling out "weak spots" and carrying various positions by legal action; the purpose is to give an object lesson in selected cities of what can be done to revive free competition in housing. For the first time it is supplied with a substantial sum of money to carry through the drive. Back of it all is the New Deal philosophy that a stimulus to housing is a key to

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United States Citizens Now

By a Staff Photographer

Receiving Certificates of Citizenship

Scene in Boston courtroom after a group of aliens have been granted United States citizenship. Applications for naturalization have mounted to a marked degree since the beginning of war in Europe. (Inset) Receiving small lapel flag from member of the Woman's Auxiliary, American Legion.

Alien March To Citizenship Gains Impetus

By Donald B. McCammond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With little more formality than is required in buying a loaf of bread at the neighborhood grocery store, Uncle Sam's agents in Boston are raising to citizenship status about 400 men and women each week.

Each Monday, hundreds throng the courtrooms on the twelfth floor of the Postoffice Building to take the oath of allegiance and renounce old ties. There is an occasional stir in the otherwise unexciting procedure when a member of a foreign nobility renounces his station and title.

Lately, with the increasing number of new citizens, the naturalization process has been invested with a little more ritual and dignity. A welcome by one of the local posts of the American Legion Women's Auxiliary is added to that of the presiding justice. Each citizen is presented with a tiny American flag.

Applications Increase

Aliens, watching events abroad with uneasiness, are more than ever desirous of becoming American citizens. With the outbreak of war in Europe, applications for citizenship jumped sharply. More than 5,800 persons filed applications for final papers in Boston last month, an increase of nearly 2,000 over the same period last year. Declarations of intentions—popularly "first papers"—increased 100 per cent during the few weeks immediately following the outbreak of hostilities.

In addition to the war rush, the local office under Commissioner Mary H. Ward has been working for months with a lot of applica-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

U. S. Is Urged to Provide Public Work for Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—Concluding that even a war boom would not take care of the third of American unemployed under 24 years of age, the American Youth Commission has asked the Federal Government to provide public work for every young person not desiring to continue in school after 16 and unable to get a job in private enterprise.

The Commission, of which Owen D. Young is Acting Chairman, said it was fully aware of the effect of such a program on the Federal budget, but was confident that the actual cost, not to exceed $400 per worker, "will not be as great as might be thought."

A constructive youth program, the Commission held, is made imperative by the dangerous effect on American youth of prolonged and widespread unemployment plus the strain of the present war crisis.

Contemplating the effect of a "war boom" on unemployed youth, the Commission said it was "imperative to point out that many of the war-boom jobs will not be open to inexperienced young people.

Not Enough New Jobs

"While it seems probable that business will be stimulated by war purchases, the most optimistic estimates," it adds, "indicate only 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 new jobs for the many millions of unemployed workers. The commission believes that the remaining unemployment will be concentrated heavily in the lower age groups. The continued pressure of unemployment on youth, in the midst of a war boom, will add to the danger of drifting into active participation in the war."

Public work for young people, the Commission advises, should be carefully planned for "educational quality" and should "train young people in good work habits, as well as in specific skills." It suggests that youth might use its own labor to supply some of the needs of young people who are unemployed.

The Commission said it did not regard this as "competition with private business, although it may be so considered by some persons.

"In any event," it added, "it is far preferable to unemployment or to the levels of taxation which would be necessary to support a decent level of subsistence for those in need if they are not to be allowed to do anything for themselves."

Young People Hard Hit

As a result of population trends and general changes in industrial conditions, the Commission pointed out, the United States now has a generation of youth containing an "unusually high proportion without work experience or training."

"A major upswing in business," it warns, "may create an acute shortage of skilled and semi-skilled labor without making it possible to use several million young people who have never learned either the habits or the skills required in modern industry."

Replying to those who offer raising the age of compulsory school attendance as the solution for unemployment among youth, the commission takes the position that above the age of 16 many young people who would benefit from the training of a job would be wasting their time in school. It looks with favor on experiments in part-time school and part-time employment, but recognizes that "this admirable method of introducing youth into industry cannot solve the general unemployment problem of youth in a short time."

Women Increase Grange Activities

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 20 (AP)—Louis J. Taber of Columbus, Ohio, was re-elected today for his ninth two-year term as Master of the National Grange.

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 20—Women, given equal rights with men in Grange councils long before women's suffrage was accepted—some 70 years ago—are taking an increasingly active part in activities of this farm fraternity, report observers at the annual convention of the order here.

From the first meeting of the Grange, women have had equal voting power with men, and four of the ceremonial offices in each Grange have always been held by women, but of late more elective offices than ever are going to feminine members, it is said.

Of the 36 States represented at this Peoria gathering, exactly one half have elected women lecturers. These officials are largely responsible for the success of local Granges, it is said, because it is they who plan the programs of activities to interest all members of Grange families.

One Woman Master

Many Granges have elected women as secretaries this year. About 15 women are holding this state office. One Grange has a woman Master. This is unusual, but is strictly according to Grange fundamentals. It is now generally conceded that the Montana Grangers knew what they were doing when they chose pretty Mrs. Beulah Haase to head their organization. A level-headed young woman, Mrs. Haase has stuck to her job and won respect by bringing in an exceptionally large gain in membership for the year. Her State tied with Minnesota for first place in such increases.

At the sessions here, Mrs. Haase and her husband, I. F. Haase, sit together at the delegates' tables, casting the two votes for Montana, for the Grange plays fair with husbands as well as wives. If a man is elected State Master, his wife gets a vote: if a woman is elected, her husband is entitled to cast one of the State's two ballots.

Grange Always Open to Women

On the Grange's annual NBC radio program Saturday Mrs. Haase, and other women delegates, took important parts. The dark-eyed Montana woman put in a word of gratitude for the Grange's recognition of the feminine partner.

"When Oliver Hudson Kelley organized the Grange," she said, "women were more like chattels. But he found it natural to give them full equality."

Vivacious Mrs. Oda L. Dykes, wife of the Tennessee Master, Paul B. Dykes, voiced her appreciation in a soft southern voice.

"We women are not unaware," she said, "that this was the first great organization to admit women on the same basis as men."

When 1,140 members from 23 States received the highest degree of the order here, they were set thinking about women's vital place in society, for the Seventh Degree, which they received, portrays with the symbolism of the mythological story of Ceres, Goddess of the Harvest, the significance of woman's place in the farm home.

Lessons taught in this beautiful ceremony for seven decades are having their effect today in the greater activity of women in the order, said Charles M. Gardner, High Priest of Demeter.

To let President Roosevelt and Congress know that they want rural credit removed as far as possible from politics, the Grange passed a resolution Saturday asking that the Farm Credit Administration be taken out of the Department of Agriculture, where it was placed by President Roosevelt's reorganization order, and again made an independent agency.

While Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has promised to keep the FCA free of political pressure, Grange farmers still think the former independent status of the Administration better calculated to divorce farm credit from possible political demands, and they want its independence restored. As a further safeguard, they would have the FCA placed under supervision of a bi-partisan board, appointed for staggered terms. In the same resolution, the Grange urged that the co-operative features of the Federal Land Bank system and other farm lending agencies be preserved and strengthened, just as was recommended to the convention by Albert S. Goss, Land Bank Commissioner.

Sunday, the Grange attended church in a body, as is its custom. Special services were held in the Central Christian Church. Louis J. Taber, National Grange Master, said from the pulpit, where he was a guest of the Minister:

"Nobody ever lost time by going to church."

Value of trees told by woman forester: Page 2.

Who's Winning War? Both Sides Believe Other Near Collapse

Czech risings indicate firm stand for final freedom from Reich's 'Protectorate' rule.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 20—German rulers in the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia who, according to their own words, were compelled to occupy Prague last March "in defense of person and property," have apparently become convinced that martial law, mass arrests, and summary executions are the best way to indicate what their protection means, according to reliable reports reaching here from neutral sources about events in the Protectorate the past week end.

The eight months since March 15 last have been sufficient to indicate that National Socialist "protection" has been directed toward destruction of Czech industry, and communal and social life in a vain attempt to prove that this area "was, is now, and ever will be German."

Even after a large percentage of reports from Prague are discounted, it is clear that great discontent must exist there, otherwise the official German news agency would not announce the execution of nine Czech students, and a large number of arrests for attempts to disturb public order, and proclamation of martial law in three small Bohemian towns, Kladno, Beraun, and Horchowitz.

Press Silent on Conditions

Though the German press carries nothing concerning Czech conditions, the fact that neutral correspondents, even in Berlin, can dispatch long stories of the repressive anti-Czech measures already applied and of still more coming, indicates the discontent in the Protectorate.

Some weeks ago when reports regarding Czech conditions were published there was a feeling in certain sections of the American public that this was very largely British propaganda.

What really happened was that the presentation of the situation was perhaps unfortunate since it gave the reader an impression of sudden uprisings in various towns, whereas it should have been interpreted as a series of incidents inconvenient for the authorities but individually of minor importance.

Those happenings, however, and demonstrations both of Czech Independence Day, Oct. 28 and last week end are apparent proof that National Socialist policy in the Protectorate has failed to appease the Czechs who are determined to be satisfied with nothing less than their independence.

New Phase Opened

The latest rigorous measures adopted by the German invaders indicate that their occupation of Bohemia-Moravia has entered a new phase. During the past eight months many Germans actually believed that a great concession had been made to the Czechs in the appointment of the moderate President of the Inner Cabinet Council, Freiherr Konstantin von Neurath, as the area's "Protector." They also pointed out that the puppet government of Dr. Emil Hacha was still allowed to exist.

Now it is "good-by to all that" and instead the control of the Protector's "Secretary of State," Karl Hermann Franck who has really

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Britain and Germany are 'poles apart' in views on food supplies and control of sea.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 20—From this "no man's land" between Germany and England one gets a perspective on the war which reveals a disturbing amount of wishful self-delusion on the part of both belligerents.

It is evident here, for instance, that the Germans are as confident that they have already driven the British fleet completely out of the North Sea, as are the English that they have established virtually complete naval supremacy in the North Sea as well as elsewhere.

Coming to the Netherlands from London and discussing the situation with a number of observers who have just come out of Berlin, as well as with Netherlandic and other neutrals here, I have been forcibly struck by significant differences in outlook, of which this contrast is only one example. With full hostilities not even begun, Britain and Germany are clearly approaching already that "poles apart" state of thought and viewpoint which generally characterizes the climax.

Phases of Self-Deception

Thus one finds in conversing with observers from Germany here that in the Reich they are every bit as convinced that Britain, and even more so, the French, are wavering and disunited, fed up, and nearly ready to give in, as in the United Kingdom they are sure the Germans are about to revolt, torn by divisions and in decisions, and with the morale of the people very low and ebbing fast.

I discovered that one of my friends from Germany was as surprised and incredulous when I told him that food was plentiful in England, with no rationing even of butter and bacon yet and none planned for at least a month, as I was when he insisted that bread in Germany is abundant.

More seriously significant was the discovery that another old acquaintance, a German, with whom I had had long talks in London only a few weeks before the war broke out, who reads and speaks English and is even one of the few Germans who enjoy occasional access to British and American newspapers, although not a National Socialist, had now become thoroughly convinced that it was not Reichsführer Hitler who was responsible for the war but England, which persisted in "keeping Germany down," and "denying Germany her Lebensraum."

Many Similar Examples

These are but a few of many other similar examples. In England, for instance, it is generally taken for granted that the contraband control is already weakening the German Army's fighting power as well as the morale of the people. German observers not only laugh at this and insist that the Reich has reserves and production capacity easily sufficient for at least two years of full-scale war, but are equally sure that Germany's submarine and air blockade of Britain is already so effective as to begin to shake English morale.

All this of course raises a series of pointed questions:

Do the governments and military and naval authorities on both sides share in this delusive wishful thinking which seems to prevail so completely among many trained observers as well as the general public in the two countries—and doubtless France?

Or is it in each case due to deliberate propaganda?

Or could it be that there is self-delusion only on one side and that the other side is right in confidently assuming its opponent is about to collapse?

And, if so, which one?

Impatient With Both Sides

Perhaps the best answer it is possible to give to these queries is the opinion of the average Netherlander. He is not particularly sympathetic to either belligerent. He is keenly annoyed at the English for interrupting his commerce by the contraband control; but he is also put out with the Germans for obliging him to interrupt his peaceful pursuits to mobilize, to construct costly fortifications, and begin to flood the country. He is therefore relatively unbiased, a calm, practical, independent, hard-headed businessman.

His opinion is that whichever is indulging in any such wishful thinking about the easy or early collapse of the other is making a foolish and dangerous mistake.

What this average Netherlands citizen is most gravely concerned about, of course, is that Germany may violate the neutrality of Holland and invade his country. Although the acute scare of a week ago has passed, there is no feeling of assurance here in Amsterdam or at The Hague that the danger is over; on the contrary, there is deep anxiety and continued preparation. Extensive defense measures of all kinds are being hastily carried out.

Former Boston Purchasing Agent Indicted in Dowd Case

A fourth person was indicted for soliciting bribes today in connection with the investigation of the regime of former Sheriff John F. Dowd fo Suffolk County, Massachusetts, as one of those previously indicted pleaded guilty and promised to "tell the whole story."

The developments indicated that efforts to disclose and check scandalous conditions at Boston's Jail and Courthouse, as begun originally by the Bar Association and now taken up by the District Attorney, would be extended even further than they have gone so far.

The chief developments today were:

1. Indictment by the Suffolk County Grand Jury of Francis P. Rock, of West Roxbury, former Purchasing Agent for the City of Boston under former Mayor James M. Curley, on a charge of soliciting bribes in behalf of former Sheriff Dowd.

2. A change of plea from innocent to guilty by William J. Armstrong, Chief Engineer of the County Courthouse, who was indicted last week on a bribe solicitation charge and who has been held in jail in default of $25,000 bail. After changing his plea, Armstrong announced he would "tell all" and was conducted before the Grand Jury to permit him to do so.

3. Announcement by the new Sheriff, Frederick R. Sullivan, who was appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to clean up the office after the resignation of Mr. Dowd, that he has obtained the services of four prominent city and State officials to make a thorough investigation of conditions at the jail on Charles street. The prominent investigators are: Fire Commissioner William A. Reilly, Building Commissioner James Mooney, State Commissioner of Corrections Arthur T. Lyman, and Chief Jailer James Morris.

Agent for Dowd

Mr. Rock was accused by the Grand Jury of having acted as agent for Mr. Dowd in the alleged "sale" of a job as janitor to Mike Picardi for $700. Mr. Rock, the Jurors charged, asked Mr. Picardi for the $700, in return for which Mr. Picardi was named a janitor at the Courthouse.

In a second count, Mr. Rock was accused by the Grand Jury of having solicited $1,000 from George Hibbard, a mechanic at the Courthouse, as the price of remaining on the county pay roll. According to the State's accusation, Mr. Hibbard paid the $1,000 and so retained his job.

Mr. Rock's connection with the City of Boston began in 1907 when he was employed as a clerk in the Supply Department. When Mr. Curley began his first term as Mayor in 1914, he named Mr. Rock to the post of Assistant Purchasing Agent, a post which he subsequently lost during the mayoralty of Andrew J. Peters.

When Mr. Curley returned to City Hall for another term, he

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Grangers Oppose State Medicine; New Zealand Doctors Balk at Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Though the 1,000 doctors of New Zealand were offered a guaranteed income of $7,500 a year by the Government—more than the average doctor can earn here—if they participated in its socialized medicine program, they are still far from generally co-operating. More than half a year has gone by since the law went into effect.

The system adopted by the Socialist Government was designed to give free medical care to all.

Alteration of the legislation is forecast by the Rev. Arthur H. Nordmeyer, member of the House of Representatives and one of the principal leaders in the Government's insurance plan, said to be among the most extensive in the world.

Inferior Service Foreseen

Opposition of the medical profession runs back more than a year to the period when the insurance measure was going through the Legislature. A poll of the doctors last year showed 900 against the plan while only 48 of the doctors voted in favor of socialized medicine.

Medical objections include the claim that socialized medicine would result in inferior medical service, place unwarranted restrictions on physicians and patients, and require doctors to divulge to the Ministry of Health information about their patients which has traditionally been held confidential.

Agree on Minor Phase

However, signs of the doctors co-operating with the Government at least to a limited extent, on a minor phase of the act, have become apparent. Dr. John P. S. Jamieson, President of the Medical Association, and chairman of the Doctors' Committee on Medical Care, which conducted all the negotiations with the Socialists in the early stages of the plan, has announced that his colleagues will agree to a system which will enable maternity benefits to be paid. Up until now 95 per cent of the doctors have refused to sign contracts necessary to draw these benefits.

Dr. Jamieson suggests establishment of a system which will allow any patient to draw benefits from the social security pool in maternity cases and will also make it possible to get additional aid and specialist services which, under the present set-up, are not available. He has put forward a plan that fees for payments to be fixed and periodically revised and paid over to doctors on proof they have attended materinity cases. This will avoid the panel system, the signing of contracts between doctor and Government, the supervisory committees, the inspections and regulations which the doctors are fighting and which are the main reason why up until now they have refused to co-operate with the Socialists to help put the plan in action.

Compulsory Systems Opposed by Doctors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Nov. 20

In its newly adopted platform, the American Medical Association cites as an objection to the proposal of compulsory sickness insurance that "in the United States today our sickness and death rates are lower than those of any great country in the world."

"It has not been established by any available evidence that a change in the system of medical practice which would substitute salaried Government doctors for the private practitioner or which would make the private practitioner subject to the control of public officials would in any way lower sickness and death rates," continued the platform.

"The medical profession . . . continues to feel that the development of the private practice of medicine which has taken place in this country has led to higher standards of medical practice and of medical service than are elsewhere available and that the maintenance of the quality of the service is fundamental to any health program."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 20—With the Wagner Health Bill raising the question of compulsory sickness insurance, Grange leaders in States which have given the subject study are speaking up in strong opposition to a system of medical care which would, they say, place supreme authority in the Federal Government. Grange criticism of socialized medicine has been brought to focus at the Grange's national convention now in session here.

A resolution strongly critical of the Wagner Health Bill has been introduced by the new Master of the Pennsylvania Grange, Kenzie S. Bagshaw. A year ago the Pennsylvania Grange went on record as opposed to State medicine, and now its master is offering the convention a resolution giving specific reasons why the present bill is not acceptable to these farm people.

However, the Pennslyvanians say they are not opposed to alternative plans for providing medical care for those now unable to get it so long as they are voluntary in nature.

The Woman's View

A woman leader in the Michigan Grange is also working hard to prevent the adoption of any compulsory sickness insurance plan, and is advocating an alternative system being tried out in her State. Dr. Dora H. Stockman told her views in an interview during the convention here.

Dr. Stockman is keenly interested in the problem of providing medical service for people who are not now able to get it, and she has given much study to the question as a member of the Advisory Committee for the United States Children's Bureau, an appointment she received from Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. But she is convinced, she said, the compulsory sickness insurance is the wrong answer.

"It is the beginning of regimentation," she declared. "It is bound to be expensive and we have no assurance that the service it provides would be good. On the contrary, in European countries where it has been adopted it has not been successful."

Co-operative Group

Dr. Stockman, who is a member of the Michigan legislature, as well as a farm homemaker, editor of a Grange monthly, and writer of songs, is just now entering upon new duties in connection with Michigan's experiment in voluntary sickness and hospital insurance.

She is a member of the board of the Michigan Group Medical Care, which has been authorized by the State to sell sickness insurance as a private corporation to those who want it. The organization, she said, is purely voluntary, and is made possible by the co-operation of 6,000 physicians in her State. For her part in getting the organization started, the Medical Association recently gave this energetic woman an honor scroll.

Dr. Stockman believes the privately operated, not-for-profit organization will be able to furnish insurance much more cheaply than the Government could, with its administrative costs. The American Medical Association, which also opposes compulsory sickness insurance, is now considering the Michigan plan, as a possible model for other States, said Dr. Stockman. She, by the way, is not an M. D., as her title might imply. Her title was conferred upon her by Michigan State College in the form of an honorary LL.D. After having raised two sons and a stepson in her farm home, Mrs. Stockman found time to get a master's degree and might have gone right on working for a doctorate if the State College hadn't stepped in and given her the title anyway for her public services.

"The Wagner Health Bill would make the Federal Government supreme dictator in the field of medical care," declared one of the Grange's best informed men on this subject, its Washington representative, Fred Brenckman. He speaks publicly against the bill in its present form whenever opportunity arises.

Women's Leader Honored

© Harris & Ewing

Portrait of Carrie Chapman Catt

Miss Marguerite Welles, President of the National League of Women Voters, presents an oil painting of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The picture will be hung in the Institution with the portraits of three other famous suffrage leaders, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. The portrait was painted by Mary Foote in 1927 and is the gift of Mrs. Stanley McCormick of Chicago.

Chilean Press Now Pro Allies; Baltic Threat Stirs Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—El Mercurio, Chile's leading newspaper, after two months of editorial neutrality, has committed itself in favor of the Allied democracies. With this notable addition, the majority of national dailies and practically all magazines are lined up in the same cause. The exceptions are now limited to German owned or subsidized publications.

El Mercurio, while maintaining impartiality in the presentation of its war news, abandoned neutrality of conscience in commenting on the decision of the arms embargo in the United States. It considered this move as definitely favoring the democracies, but warned South Americans against any expectation of American participation in the European war.

The Chilean newspaper, however, agreed with American opinion that there can be no continental connection with or tolerance of the Nazi system which works against respect for law and development of human personality. It described events in Czechoslovakia and Poland as "deep wounds in the flanks of Humanity" and said that the sufferings of these two peoples had spread uncertainty in the "hearts of all those who feel themselves weak and know of no other protection than that afforded by international law."

Selected representatives of the German community protested against this alleged infringement of journalistic neutrality, but El Mercurio replied that its mind was definitely made up for the duration of the war. Everybody realized that the Versailles Treaty contained mistakes which should be rectified, it said, but in the present war principles were at stake which rallied the spiritual if not the material forces of the whole world.

The newspaper said that the British Commonwealth of Nations had proved more efficient than the League of Nations at Geneva in resisting "violence converted into a political system or an instrument for world domination." American nations, it added, although remaining neutral, were impressed by this motive of the British Empire in entering the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—While South Americans followed the neutrality revision debate in the United States with high-pitched news interest, they were more concerned, deep down in their hearts, with the Russian threats to Baltic neighbors and the royal bid in the Low countries for a peace conference.

Continental newspapers devoted more editorial attention to these European events than to the victory of the Roosevelt neutrality viewpoint. This was because the Senate and House voting had been discounted in advance. It was construed as the maximum legal step possible to assist a moral cause with which the majority of Americans are in sympathy.

Judging by what South Americans say among themselves, they would go just as far—if it were within their industrial power to do so—but no farther. The United States is given due credit but no compliments.

Sympathy for Finland

Much sympathy is expressed for the Baltic and Scandinavian States, especially Finland, whose diplomatic struggle with Soviet Russia has been constant main page news. Moscow tactics have been pilloried in all independent newspapers, which have ridiculed the idea of Mr. Stalin or any other Soviet personality emerging as a peace promoter following the treatment accorded Poland and the Baltic States.

Russian diplomatic conduct since the accord with Germany, rather than the accord itself, has afforded considerable scope for editorial maneuvering against the latter Power. In this sense Russia has proved a major liability to Germany in its losing fight to retain the leadership in South American propaganda, which it established at the beginning of the war.

Whenever a European neutral takes a firm stand in behalf of its international rights it wins unstinted praise in South America. Norway's action in the case of the City of Flint steamship elicited a special editorial in La Prensa newspaper here which conveyed the warm encouragement of a continent which has its own problems of neutrality.

See Real Help

It can be argued that South America, primarily concerned with peace in its own geographical sphere, can do little to assist Finland or Belgium and Holland in their predicament. People here do not agree with this reasoning. They believe their openly expressed sympathy helps to swell the mobilization of world opinion which may yet prove as effective as any belligerent action in a right cause. That German diplomacy appreciates this point also is proved by the anxiety displayed in southern capitals over the revulsion of Latin feeling.

Signor Mussolini's direction of Italian "nonbelligerency"—or neutrality, as South Americans prefer to call it—has evoked many encomiums. His solicitude for organized peace in the Balkans and the Mediterranean and his friendly overtures to Greece have been contrasted with the conditions caused by the Berlin-Moscow partnership. This praise of Italian policy, significant for its unanimity, is regarded by many as premeditated encouragement for the European neutrals whose position South America ardently desires to strengthen.

Municipal Debt Slashed In New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 18—Reporting that the total local government debt in New Jersey was reduced by nearly $280,000,000 in the six years ending in 1938, the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce today attributed the reduction to better laws applying to local finance and improved local administration of the State's municipalities.

The survey, prepared by Alvin B. Burger and Thomas J. Graves of the Chamber's department of research, reveals the reduction includes cuts of $69,369,102 in the bonded debt of the municipalities, $68,691,863 in the counties' debts and $141,886,794 in municipal floating indebtedness.

The aggregate over-all debt burden of New Jersey local government totaled $978,435,711 in December, 1938, or 22 per cent less than in 1932, when the total stood at $1,258,383,470.

The survey report stresses that since 32 cents out of every property tax dollar goes for service on the present local government debt, continuance of the downward trend in debt burden should produce substantial reductions in local tax rates.

Robert T. Bowman, President of the Chamber, in a foreword to the survey dealing with the financial picture in the 21 counties, 570 municipalities and 551 school districts of the State, declared the reduction was an answer to the question: "What has been accomplished by all the efforts made in our State during the past decade to produce economies in government, particularly local government, and to improve the quality of local administration generally?"

The survey report showed that 488 of the State's 570 municipalities are operating under a "pay-as-you-go" plan. Prior to 1934, the number of municipalities administering their affairs in this manner was almost negligible.

"The upward trend in the operating expenditures of local government which began before 1920 and continued through 1931, has been retarded," the report continues. "In 1931, the property tax levy, which has always provided the bulk of the funds required to finance local government, reached an all-time peak of $260,413,615. In 1939, the levy amounts to $258,703,251.

"Evidence of much intelligent discussion and planning is to be found in the legislation relating to municipal finance that has been passed in the past six or seven years at Trenton.

"Laws have been enacted severely restricting local borrowing, regulating and making more uniform the budget-making process, committing all municipalities to a cash basis of operation, drastically reducing local prerogatives in the matter of incurring floating indebtedness, modernizing tax collection methods and setting up a State government board to exercise broad supervision over the entire field of municipal finance activities.

"There has also been a marked improvement in the quality of municipal administration generally. Misfits in public office and politicians unresponsive to the public will have been forced to give way to abler and more conscientious men in one city after another and in the Legislature. In short, New Jersey has set up higher standards of qualification for those who would seek to enter or remain in public offices."

Yule Socks to Receive 4 U. S. Toys Out of 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Toy distributors here note that the youngsters' socks will be filled this time mostly with things made in this country. Four out of five of the playthings being prepared here for this Christmas trade will be American made, it is estimated.

Although there are a limited number of musical animals here from Switzerland, a small amount of tiny trinkets from Japan, and some character dolls which arrived from European countries before hostilities broke out, for the most part toy manufacturers in this country are working overtime now to produce enough to satisfy the demands, according to distributors who exhibited their wares here recently.

Gadgets for Yule Trees

In the absence of the usual German-made Christmas tree ornaments, American manufacturers are trying their skill at turning out these intricate doo-dads. Word has been passed around that they have solved the question of producing those slick sleek round balls for the tree, but have not discovered how to put in the indentations and the extra frills so deftly accomplished by manufacturers in Europe. There appears to be a shortage too on the little bulbs for the tree. There is some shortage too even of American toys where much steel is involved, it is pointed out.

Of all the array of toys from velocipedes and small automobiles to games and doll houses for the kiddies, the most popular item this winter, according to several merchants who already see the trend in popular demand is the musical instrument. This urge to play their own musical instruments is attributed to the stream of music coming into the living-room over the air.

Consequently manufacturers have turned out little saxophones, xylophones, trombones, cornets, harmonicas, and one of the most popular of all, the toy accordion. A tiny piano, too, is appealing to children. It is a miniature baby grand with a top which lifts up to form the rest for the song book. A combination music book and musical metal blades which are tapped with a little wooden mallet is one of the newest varieties of music-making playthings. By following the numbers in the book, the youngster can play "Home Sweet Home" and other old-time melodies.

Family of Dolls

Into the medley of character dolls of many countries there comes this winter the American family—the mother, father, and children dressed to typify the average run of people in the United States. Many other character dolls are introduced this year to keep up with the increasing demand of children who are collecting them. Princess Elizabeth and Margaret, both made in the United States and Great Britain, along with other noted personages, are displayed in many toy departments. Sonja Henie in her warm winter togs and mounted on shining skates leads the parade of athletic dolls equipped for winter sports.

Among the games it appears that those which bring the whole family into action are becoming more popular. Traveling games, for instance, display world maps in beautiful colors and supply dad, mother, and the children with airplanes, boats, and trains so they can journey from pole to pole and from country to country.

Milk Price Control Held Need But Opinions on Method Vary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Opponents and proponents of public milk control are not so far apart as might at first appear, a study of statements in a panel discussion of the question at the meeting of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation here Nov. 16 indicates.

They agree that there must be some sort of order, some kind of control to encourage even production and uniform prices. The differences arise over who is to do the controlling and how far it should go.

R. S. Waltz, general manager of the United Dairyman's Association, of Seattle, Wash., believes that co-operatives should work out their own problem to insure for themselves protection against unduly low prices during periods of high production and unduly high prices during periods of low production.

"If co-operatives are given a fair break with authority to control and to sell," he said, "and to distribute the cost of surplus and of operation to all units of the commodity, they can and will solve the farm marketing problem. A public (Federal or State) control program never will."

Need Government Help

Mr. Waltz admits, though, that "until actual producers of dairy products are in a position to successfully stabilize the prices of their production there is need for the Government, and an obligation by the Government, to lend necessary assistance in times of threatened unduly low price periods."

He contends, however, that power of control even under such circumstances should rest with qualified representation of actual producers and not in any way directed or controlled by political influences.

Similarly, C. R. George, manager of the Producers Creamery, at Marion, Ind., while contending that "public control of dairy prices will not solve the problem," holds that market-wide control and market-wide distribution of the cost of surplus and operation is necessary.

On the Other Side

Then on the other side, Arthur H. Lauterbach, manager of the Chicago Pure Milk Association, while favoring the federal milk marketing system of control as practiced here, said he is opposed to consumer price fixing, and went so far as to admit that the plan suggested by Mr. George "has real merit and should be thoroughly explored because it offers a means of putting the farmer on a parity with labor."

W. P. Davis, manager of the New England Milk Producers Association in Boston, likewise said he feels this program is the best answer to the farmer's needs at this time, but conceded that "eventually the co-operative organizations should be able to replace the Federal agencies with their own control organizations."

The effect of the discussion was to highlight the fundamental community of opinion, the line separating various conceptions of "control" being very thin. It was apparent that strict Federal control is not relished, except as an alternative or emergency measure.

Need Is Recognized

The need for a form of control is generally recognized in the milk business. In some cases, as in Detroit, the control is under State law and is backed, even sponsored some claim, by the distributors. Elsewhere opposition comes often from the distributors. In Detroit the control is over both prices to producers and to consumers. Under the Federal orders, as applied in Chicago for example, it is simply a means of establishing equitable prices to the producers.

Indicating the prevailing attitude on the question, at least among the co-operatives, the Federation at its closing session reaffirmed its endorsement of Federal control of producers prices, and other terms and conditions necessary in connection with such price control, with respect to interstate markets.

The need for this kind of control, it is pointed out, arises from the two factors; one, the fluctuation of supply—cows naturally produce more milk in some seasons than others; and two, the fact that milk sold in the form of manufactured products brings less to the distributor than that sold in fluid form.

In order to even out—in effect—the production, or rather arrange to handle the surplus without creating a buyers' market, and assure a uniform price to producers, regardless of whether they sell to a distributor who disposes of most of his supply in fluid form or in manufactured form, a system of price control, it is claimed, is necessary.

Value of Trees to Farmer Told by Woman Forester

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill.—A woman forester in a feminine version of the green ranger uniform, and two men members of the Forest Service are bringing to this Grange convention information about the value of trees to the farmer.

"Trees are an important farm crop," says Miss Margaret March-Mount of the service, attending her third national Grange convention as a member of the order. Teased about being both "a ranger and a Granger," Miss March-Mount replies that the combination is a natural and a good one. Farmers are the greatest owners of the Nation's woodland resources, as well as growers of trees as a farm product, she insists. And to prove her point she turns to the highly educational exhibit of her governmental service and digs out from it figures to show that farmers own more woodlands than are found in the national forests. The Government posseses some 122,000,000 acres of forest, but farmers, in their woodlots and pastures, own around 185,500,000 acres of tree-covered land.

Visual displays arranged by the regional staff of the Forest Service for this Grange convention show the value of raising trees as a crop. A picture of an overalled farmer building a hen house bears this note: "A nearby supply of lumber means reasonable costs to the farmer and local consumer."

James E. Coleman, a member of the Milwaukee staff, said that more and more farmers are coming to realize that it pays them to grow trees for lumber. A farmer may not have the cash to buy new planks to build a new coop for his hens, but he can get his building anyway if he can saw down his own trees and take them to some near-by sawmill for what he calls "custom sawing," possibly giving some of his other products in trade for the work.

Pamphlet for Grangers

As a step toward helping farmers get more value from their woodlots, the young men at this exhibit are distributing to the Grangers a new manual on Farm Forest Co-operatives just received from Washington. Prepared by the Forest Service in co-operation with the Extension Service, it gives the best thought of several forestry experts on the possibilities of co-operative action among farmers as a means of solving woodland management, and marketing problems.

Experiments in this field date from 1935, when the New Hampshire Extension Service set up the first large-scale farm-timber-marketing association, writes W. K. Williams, editor of the manual. Since then others have been established. Objectives of all of them are:

Improved utilization and marketing of timber; increased timber yields and income from the woods, and the establishment of management practices which will insure continuous timber crops. Techniques for working toward these goals are explained by persons who have taken part in the various projects—members of the U. S. Forest Service, the New York State extension forester, a negro county agent from Texas, and a forester of the West Virginia agricultural experiment station.

Farm Affairs Visualized

Other exhibits here continue the course in farm education. A pleasant-faced mechanical cow, switching her tail coquettishly, draws visitors to the exhibits of the National Dairy Products Corporation. Here an illuminated board tells the story of the farmer's share in the consumer's dollar. You press a button opposite the name of any product in which you are interested, and up flashes the percentage of the buyer's dollar that the farmer gets for this commodity.

For peanut butter, his share is 32 per cent; for oranges, 23 per cent; for the cornflakes, only 15 per cent, and so on. But dairy products, according to this chart, bring to the farmer an unusually high proportion of the consumer's money—43 per cent. The makers of this chart credit this to "efficient distribution."

The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture tells its story with samples of cheese. Its next-door-neighbor, the agricultural department of Illinois, displays growing specimens of seedlings, with the advice, "a germinating test is good crop insurance."

Other States are advertising their products to Grangers by giving out samples at their convention hall desks.

Civilian Naval Workers Get Two Thanksgivings

WASHINGTON (AP) — Acting Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison provided Nov. 18 for two Thanksgiving holidays for some of the Navy's civilian employees.

He directed that employees generally should be idle on Nov. 23, the Thanksgiving Day proclaimed by President Roosevelt, but authorized Navy Yard commanders to release employees from duty on the day designated as Thanksgiving by state and local officials. Whether employees are paid for the additional holiday will depend on whether they are due leave under civil service rules.

Parents Bettered By Their Juniors

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Six eager, bright-faced parents went down to defeat in a question contest against six junior high school pupils, equally as eager—but brighter.

The parents smiled knowingly as the youngsters floundered for the meaning of "E Pluribus Unum." But the order was reversed when this one was fired at the parents:

Name the musical compositions played as a bride marches down an aisle and when she leaves.

"The Wedding March," one mother guessed. Others tried, but also failed.

The pupils—who scored 1,845 points to 1,788—looked on indulgently as the correct answer was announced: "Bridal Chorus" from Wagner's "Lohengrin" and wedding music from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Comfort Is Stressed In New Army Uniforms

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department has announced that more comfortable uniforms for Army enlisted men would be ready by early next Fall.

To permit greater freedom of arm movements, "bellows backs" will be tailored into service coats and overcoats of enlisted men, and into the officers' service coat. The War Department disclosed also that tests would be made on various types of windbreakers with a view to adoption of such a garment for use in the field.

Uruguay Prepares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Announcement of preparations for a trade pact with the United States has caused an excellent impression here, but, as pointed out by Foreign Minister Alberto Guani, there are certain difficulties to be overcome.

One obstacle to rapid negotiations hitherto has been the regulations which Uruguay has been forced to adopt in recent years to control imports by means of bilaterial pacts with fixed quotas and varying rates of exchange.

According to Señor Guani, Washington has fully appreciated Montevideo's viewpoint that import and remittance control was necessary to assure the foreign debt service and the general financial position which had been affected by lower exports.

Another obstacle to earlier negotiation of a United States-Uruguayan agreement is that affecting neighboring countries, especially Argentina—the American policy toward imported meat.

The intention to negotiate an agreement dates back to the Pan American Conference of Montevideo in 1933. It came up again in 1938, when a memorandum was prepared by the U. S. Department of Commerce, but conversations did not commence until July of this year.

Uruguay has expressed its readiness to concede equality of import treatment to American raw materials and manufacturers, so that, as Minister Guani has pointed out, the local bases of a far-reaching pact are already established. Eyes are now turned to Washington, where a favorably disposed Government has to overcome some of the difficulties raised by its own farmers.

Rochester Faces Food Stamp Loss By Bank Charges

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation advised Rochester, N. Y., bankers Saturday that it would discontinue, on Dec. 1, the stamp plan of distributing surplus food among relief families in that city if they made effective plans to charge a fee of five cents on each $5 worth of stamps they handle.

"We feel sure," Milo Perkins, President of the Corporation, said, "that most bankers mean what they say in their advertising. They want to render a real service to their depositors as well as to their communities. The action which your Association proposes would work a particular hardship upon the small independent grocer."

Under the stamp plan, the crop ration and relief agencies issue food stamps to relief families which may be used for purchasing food at regular grocery stores. Grocers have been redeeming the stamps through their banks. Heretofore, the banks have been handling the stamps without charge.

The stamp plan was started in Rochester May 16. It has been extended to 18 other areas since then. Plans are being made to place it in operation in about 100 cities by next July 1.

Now Hobbies Go to College

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP) — A prominent educator recommends that courses in the selection and pursuit of hobbies be made a part of the Nation's college curricula.

The recommendation came from Dr. Samuel N. Stevens, Dean of the University College at Northwestern University, who said:

"A hobby may keep a man broke, but it will also keep him mentally alive.

"It drains off dammed up energies which could not be released in the business world, stimulates him socially by contact with other enthusiasts and increases his mental alertness as more and more fields of knowledge are involved."

Humor Editors Suspended

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Eleven student editors said Nov. 20 they have been suspended from the University of Pennsylvania humor magazine staff in a dispute over the publication of jokes which faculty members termed risqué.

Polish-Czech Action Planned

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP) — The Polish Premier, Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, and the former Czechoslovak President, Eduard Beneš, agreed yesterday to collaborate in the present European war to "repair the damage done to our countries."

Both Polish and Czechoslovak legions are being trained to fight with the Allies.

[After the Munich agreement on Sept. 29, 1938, Czechoslovakia yielded to Polish demands for 419 square miles of territory. A year later, Germany had conquered Poland.]

The two men have been conferring for the past two days.

Authorized sources also announced that in discussions between General Sikorski and British Ministers the exact shape of the new Poland which it is hoped will be founded after the war was not mentioned.

They said, however, that the Polish Government did not distinguish between territory taken by either Germany or Russia in discussing plans for the new state.

A Polish mission soon will go to the United States to seek aid for Poland within the framework of the neutrality law.

Dr. Beneš, Nov. 18, declared the time would come when the Czechs executed in Prague by Germans would be "national saints."

In an interview, Dr. Beneš referred to the "brutal assassinations" and asserted the Czechoslovak nation had never yielded to any regime of terror.

"It will not yield now," he added.

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Behind the Headlines

Good sportsmanship is a potent influence in world affairs and eventually triumphs.

Assault by bully stirs sympathy for under dog as in Balkans and the Baltic.

Sportsmanship, which at its best is akin to chivalry, has not vanished from the earth. As long as it endures, there will be a place for the weak among the strong; for the small among the great.

As long as the spirit of the playing field can be carried into the more serious affairs of everyday existence, there is hope for society and civilization.

It is this feeling of sportsmanship which has aroused the sympathies of the world at large for China, for Austria, for Czechoslovakia, for Poland. The man-in-the-street may not know anything about those countries at first hand, nor understand the complicated political issues involved in their subjection, but he feels that every nation should have a chance to live, and he does not like to see an entire people overrun by conquerors or bullied into submission.

The smaller the country, the greater its disadvantages in the face of a determined adversary, the more he sympathizes with it.

Sympathy for Weak

It is this feeling which accounts, in large part, for the sympathetic attitude of Americans toward Finland, the Netherlands and Belgium.

Most Americans have never visited any of these countries. They know very little about them. But they believe that such States having demonstrated their ability to exist as national entities, should be permitted to continue to do so. The fact that they are small, and confronted by powerful neighbors, enhances the sympathies of the observer.

This leaning toward the "little fellow" may be sheer sentimentality. On the other hand, it may be based upon a high concept of international justice. Whichever it is, it operates for the preservation of small nations.

The modern trend is toward larger units of government. Some would dispute the right of any people to oppose this trend. But as long as there are small nations which are determined to defend and justify their own existence, local self-government will not vanish from the scene.

© International

Dr. Eduard Beneš
Former President of Czechoslovakia.

Czechs Cause Cheers

Disorders in Bohemia and the establishment of a Czech Governmental Committee in England under the leadership of Eduard Beneš have drawn a cheer from the sidelines of the international gridiron. There is a very general feeling that the Czechs have not had a square deal.

A national consciousness that could survive many generations of Austrian suppression is not likely to be eliminated by any short period of German control.

The Czechs, moreover, are in a position to make their feelings felt. Their country lies in the very geographical center of Europe. I once had a teacher who liked to hammer home this fact. He was fond of maps, and used to have his students draw lots of them.

Do you know how to start drawing a map of Europe? he would ask. "You start with Bohemia. You draw three sides of the rectangle formed by the mountains on Bohemia's northern, western and southern boundaries, and you have a nucleus for your map of Europe. You can arrange everything else around this."

It was his way of saying that what the world has learned to call Czechoslovakia is at the very heart of Europe. Try a little map drawing and you will discover that he was right.

Beneš States Case

I have heard Eduard Beneš expound this same truth in a different way. Across a luncheon table in Geneva he once explained to me and a few of my newspaper colleagues the close relationship of his country to Europe as a whole.

"My country," said Mr. Beneš, "can only prosper if Europe prospers. It can only have peace if Europe has peace. To be a really good Czech, I must be a good European."

If the statesmen of other countries would adopt a similar attitude, there would be no war in Europe.

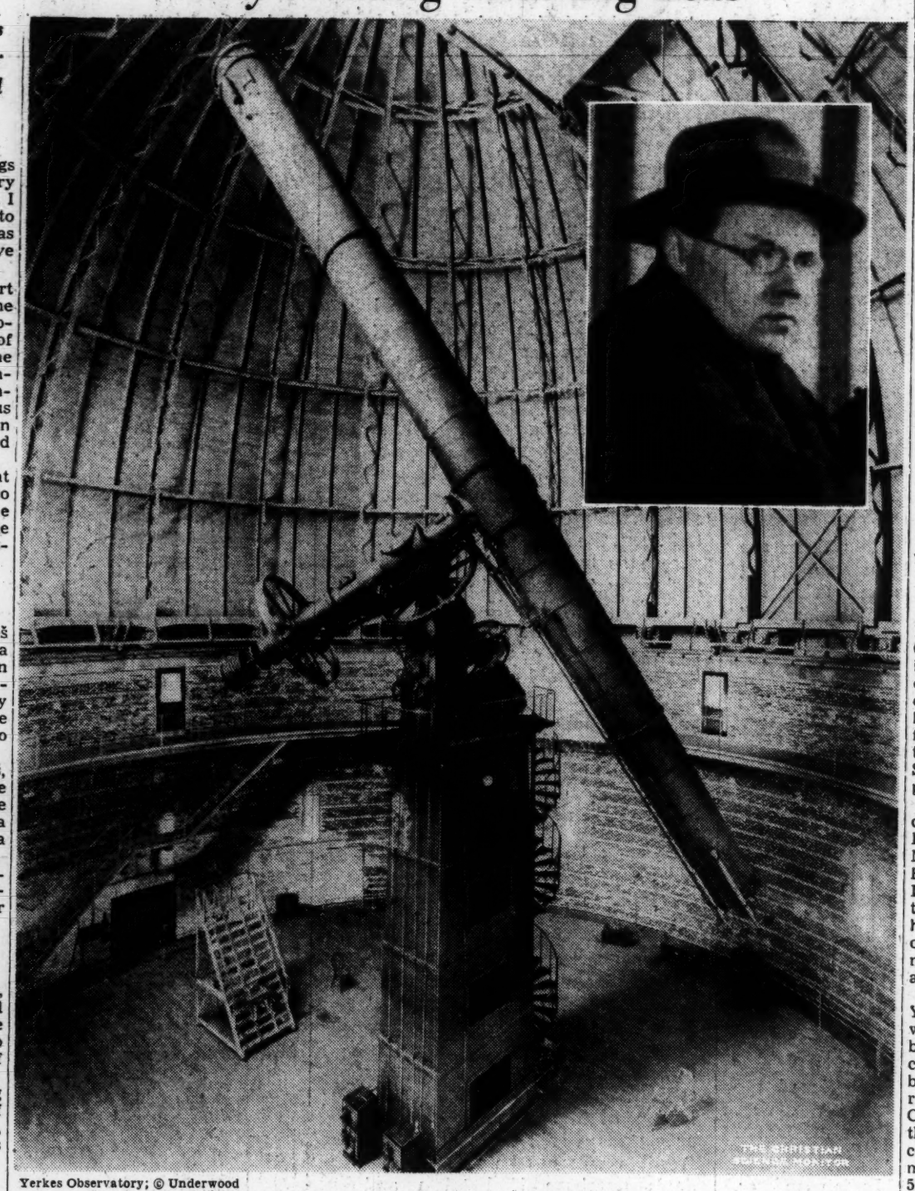
Good Sportsmanship

This loyalty to a larger cause, this attitude of friendly give and take, this willingness to play the game of statecraft according to the rules, is the very essence of good sportsmanship.

As long as it endures, among the players and the spectators of the game of international affairs, there is hope of moral, as well as physical, victory.

Rex Miller

Sky-Scouting With Big Lens



Yerkes Observatory; © Underwood

The 40-Inch Refractor and Astronomer in Charge
The telescope as inclined when floor is depressed to lowest level. Inset: Dr. Otto Struve, Director of Yerkes Observatory

Independence by Default For Yugoslav Districts?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Autonomy for Bosnia and Herzegovina within the Kingdom of Yugoslavia will follow that of Croatia, according to recent reports. The 21-year-old struggle for self-government waged by Croatia and crowned with success in August of this year, has been widely publicized; but Bosnia and Herzegovina, the two mountainous districts sandwiched in between Serbia and Croatia, have neither struggled for nor urgently demanded self-government!

They have even joined with the Serbians in opposing the Croatian demands for autonomy. Today, however, it seems that Bosnia itself is going to receive self-government "by default," or as a by-product of the Serb-Croat settlement.

Under the pressure of German expansion in Europe during the past year, Serbia decided to patch up its quarrel with the Croatians and meet their demand for home rule.

Boundary Causes Trouble

As a result Prime Minister Dragisha Cvetkovitch met the Croatian leader, Vlatko Matchek, in Zagreb in April. It was fairly easy for them to agree on the type of autonomy that Croatia should have, but they encountered difficulty in deciding where to draw the boundary between Croatia and Serbia, because of the mixed population of Bosnia.

Prime Minister Cvetkovitch counted all the Greek Orthodox Bosnians as Serbs, while Dr Matchek considered all Bosnian Roman Catholics to be Croatians. It was impossible to draw a line that would not include several hundred thousand Croats in Serbia or Serbs in Croatia. As a compromise, therefore, they suggested autonomy for Bosnia.

Prince Paul, the Regent of Yugoslavia, refused to accept this whole plan, and the negotiations bogged down. With the Polish crisis, however, the deadlock was broken and an agreement was reached on Aug. 26 by which Croatia gained autonomy within the framework of the existing constitution. A coalition government was formed with 11 Serbians, 5 Croatians, and one Moslem.

Autonomy Issue Pops Up

The difficulty of drawing the border between the two districts seems to have remained, for the proposal of an autonomous Bosnia has been revived again.

Though they are separate geographical areas, the two provinces are usually referred to as a unit, most often simply as "Bosnia." Third largest area in Yugoslavia, this region is inhabited by the same type of Slavs that live all through Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

In addition to the Greek Orthodox and Roman Catholic Slavs, there are over a million Slav Mohammedans, who make up roughly one half of the population of Bosnia.

The reason for the presence today of such a compact mass of Mohammedans in the western part of the Balkans is a historical accident. When the Turks invaded Europe 500 years ago and reached all the way to the gates of Vienna, the feudal lords that ruled the small mountain principalities of Bosnia and Herzegovina held out much longer against the invaders than did the neighboring princes. Finally, to preserve at least part of their power and their lands, these local rulers and their families embraced Mohammedanism. Today their descendants are probably more faithful Moslems than the Turks.

Since the present war in Europe has begun, many have been reminded of Bosnia or at least of its chief city of Sarajevo, as the place where the Austrian Crown Prince was shot in June, 1914. That incident is considered the direct cause of the last World War.

Crisis of 1908 Recalled

Others even remember the so-called Bosnian Crisis which almost brought about a European war in 1908. That crisis is comparable to the re-militarization of the Rhineland by Herr Hitler in 1935, and to the Munich Crisis of September, 1938, for it contributed greatly to the European tension and disharmony that led to the war in 1914.

Behind this crisis lies a typical chapter of Balkan history. Bosnia emerged from 500 years of Turkish domination in 1878, after a nationalistic revolt, only to find itself under the rule of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Nominally, however, Bosnia was still under the Sultan.

Vienna "Protectorate"

The country was governed and policed from Vienna, much in the same way that Bohemia, Moravia, and Poland are ruled today from Berlin. Economic activity was increased greatly but the people benefited little. Austria exploited the districts as if they were colonies. Not much was done to educate the people, and a large percentage of the peasants remained serfs.

In 1908 the Austrian Government, through clever diplomatic maneuvers, got the permission of the powers to incorporate Bosnia into the Empire. However the annexation came too quickly for Russia, England, and France, and the subsequent crisis almost led to a general war.

Even after Bosnia became a legal part of Austria, the lot of the people was not much improved. Schools remained poor and though some of the land was redistributed Moslem landlordism and serfdom still pervaded on the eve of the World War.

Neutrality Act 'Full of Holes,' Dulles Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—If the American people believe that by means of the present Neutrality Act they can isolate themselves from the war in Europe and all its complications, they may be due for a rude awakening, according to Allen W. Dulles, speaking before the Women's National Republican Club here today. Mr. Dulles, author of "Can America Stay Neutral?" published recently, was legal adviser to the naval and general disarmament conference in Geneva in 1927 and again in 1932-33.

"In the first place, we cannot legislate isolation, and this Act is only a qualified isolation at best," Mr. Dulles declared. "Added to that, it is as full of holes as a piece of Swiss cheese."

Mr. Dulles saw the Act as legislating American shipping off the seas; as giving up rights to trade and travel which President Wilson in 1916 said involved "the honor and self-respect of the Nation"—rights which he quoted President Wilson as saying could not be yielded without "virtual surrender" of the United States' independent position among the Nations of the world.

Lists the Loopholes

"We have traveled a long way since 1917, when we went to war because Germany established a zone of combat operations for her submarines and told us we could cross that zone once a week and then only if our ships were painted like a barber's pole," he continued. "Now we are establishing prohibited zones and ordering our ships to keep out of them."

Mr. Dulles catalogued loopholes in the Act which included the right to transfer American-flag vessels to other registry; the right to send American vessels under the American flag to ports just outside the present danger zones, and the establishment by American corporations of foreign subsidiaries wholly-owned in this country, but which could take title to goods shipped.

"Even the prohibition of loans is by no means watertight," he declared. "The Act prevents loans to belligerent Governments, their instrumentaliites or agencies. Loans can still be made or credit extended to individuals or private companies in belligerent countries unless they are acting for the Government. Also during the debate on the Pittman Act, the question was raised and never settled as to whether any of the multifarious loaning instrumentalities of the United States Government—and there are plenty of them in Washington—could extend loans to belligerents, even though private individuals could not do so.

"In the final analysis, our ability to stay out of war will not be decided by any legislation we pass, although it may help. Events beyond our control . . . transpiring in Europe and Asia and the policy we adopt as these events occur will tell the story. . . ."

Foresees Difficulties

Mr. Dulles held it would be relatively easy to maintain United States neutrality if the war ended in a stalemate or in a victory for the British and French and if Japan did not move against the British and Dutch possessions in the South Pacific.

"But if such developments should confront us," he said, "we may have some very difficult moments trying to maintain our neutrality, and nothing that we can now do by legislation will be of very much help to us.

"In carrying out our foreign policy in times such as these, partisanship should stop at our shores, but in the formulation and determination of that policy, political parties have the right to be heard and the duty to express themselves. Certainly the Democratic Party has no right to a continued mortgage on the powers of government because of any peculiar ability to keep us out of war. As Republicans, we have the duty to check and double-check each move—not in a narrow partisan spirit, but from the point of view of the good of the country as a whole, to see that our neutrality is not unnecessarily jeopardized.

"No party can give us any guarantee of immunity, but we have the right to demand that our Administration should not involve us in war except in the defense of absolutely vital interests. . . ."

Mr. Dulles closed with a plea for proper attention by the people and the Government to domestic issues.

"I am confident," he said, "that the people of this country are ready and waiting to be called upon to devote in the domestic field and toward the solution of our problems here at home this same energy and quality of self-sacrifice that the citizens of other countries must now devote to the work of destruction."

Mrs. William Henry Hays is President of the Women's National Republican Club, and Mrs. Walter H. Mallory is Chairman of the School of Politics.

Work Starts On Carolina Dam Project

PINOPOLIS, S. C., Nov. 20 (AP)—Federal Works Administrator John M. Carmody, here to witness the starting of work on the mammoth $40,795,000 Santee-Cooper power and navigation project, said today that George Washington first set a pattern of State and Federal co-operation 153 years ago.

"On May 7, 1786, 150 years ago," Mr. Carmody told the crowd gathered at the site of a dam financed by the Public Works Administartion, "Governor Moultrie of South Carolina called on Gen. George Washington for advice and help in putting through the original Santee-Cooper Canal.

"He obtained that help and advice, and in so doing set a pattern of State and Federal co-operation in development of local projects which yield national benefits." The old Santee-Cooper Canal, long since abandoned, once connected Charleston by water route with the up-State.

"It is fortunate," Mr. Carmody commented, "that early pioneers were not frightened from their endeavor by calamity howlers crying for specific information as to just what would be carried on the Canal. At that time the cotton industry was of negligible importance to the South. The planners of the Canal could not have known that the greatest use of the Canal would be for hauling cotton some 50 years after the Canal had been chartered."

Mr. Carmody termed the vast project a part of the Nation's "internal fortifications," and added:

The fight to protect your interests in the Santee-Cooper project is not going to be any lollipop affair. The power business is no namby-pamby business. Private utilities are tough fighters—and I know that from personal experience.

"It (this fight) will be brought to you in every shape and form—in the name of the wild birds and the hardwood trees; in the name of conservation, states' rights and constitutional law. But do not be deceived. The central purpose is to deprive South Carolina of the benefits of cheap power."

Invisible Star Overtaken And Caught in Tube at Yerkes

Pathway to the Stars
Seventh of 12 Articles

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMS BAY, Wis. — The popularity of the chap who can spin a good ghost yarn in the flickering light of a dying campfire may or may not explain the popularity Yerkes Observatory has been experiencing of late through one of its many activities—that of ghost hunting.

Not ghosts in the ordinary sense, but ghost stars. These are relatively cool stars, only about 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit compared with our sun which is around 12,000 degrees F., or some of the blue-white ones known to reach 100,000 degrees F. Yerkes now has several of these ghost, or dark, dull-red star discoveries to its credit; yet for all even the world's most powerful telescopes can see, many would cruise on through space forever, their existence unknown.

It was Dr. Otto Struve, Director of Yerkes, and Prof. Gerald Kuiper and Prof. Bengt Stromgren who solved the celestial puzzle of the invisible star. They did it by using a thermocouple, a device which generates an electric current when light falls upon it, thus detecting even the minute amount of heat a star gives off.

Twenty-seven Year Wait

The first and perhaps the most interesting ghost yet found, is a companion to the third magnitude white star Epsilon in the constellation Aurigae. Epsilon Aurigae puzzled astronomers for years because periodically, every 27 years, its light would dwindle for a time to half its brightness and certain of the lines in its spectrum (which indicate what the star is made of) would disappear. That seemed pretty good evidence that once ever 27 years another star which was whirling around it in space like one of the sun's planets, would come between Epsilon and earth-bound observers.

Of course a few years ago the only way direct proof could be obtained that this was so, would be to send some astronomer plus telescope and spectroscope off on a tangent some hundreds of thousands of light years into space where he could disembark from his space ship and spy on the stars from a different angle. But at Yerkes, astronomers answered the puzzle in a different way. They concluded first mathematically, that the mysterious companion was a huge star so low in density that the gas molecules of which it was composed must be very far apart.

They further found out deductively, that its temperature must be low, in the neighborhood of 1,000 degrees F., radiating only infra-red light, hence invisible to the eye. Then they had to postulate that the light of the bright star ionized the atmosphere of the red star, building up a celestial "Kennelly-Heaviside" layer, like that found in our own upper atmosphere, and never before associated with stars. The earth's layer reflects back radio waves, that of the red star, being much heavier, reflects back light.

It was stretching the powers of mathematics and imagination not a little to build up a star with a diameter 3,000 times that of the sun, visualize it as having an exceptionally low density and temperature and then build up as well an ionized atmosphere. But the result explained every bit of evidence found in observation.

With the recently discovered infra-red sensitive plates, many infra-red stars can now be photographed, and this has made the hunt for ghosts much easier. But in the case of Epsilon Aurigae, the light from the hot white star is so strong that even with the most sensitive emulsions available the small amount of infra-red light is lost in the glare of the hotter star.

The thermocouple was Dr. Struve's last hope for direct evidence. Fundamentally, such devices are all alike, essentially a vacuum tube containing a fine wire, one part of which is one metal (in this case, bismuth) and the other a different metal (antimony). The wire is so fine it can just be seen with the unaided eye, and the two parts are soldered in middle. When the Yerkes 40-inch refracting telescope was focused upon the computed position of the ghost, and the junction of the thermocouple was set directly in the path of the suspected pinpoint of the infra-red light, the light and the heat given off proved ample to generate a faint current of electricity measurable with a sensitive galvanometer.

It all sounds very simple, but to stand behind the chair of the astronomer while he makes the delicate adjustments necessary, will soon show what extreme patience is required at this stage, to say nothing about the hours spent in theory and in constructing such delicate equipment.

Concerning Size

Work on the unusual dark star was begun back in 1899, scarcely two years after Yerkes was built, by Dr. Edwin B. Frost, who was then Director. Speaking of knowledge gained in recent months in relation to general accomplishments, Dr. Struve said:

"We know now that Epsilon Aurigae is really a close pair of giant suns, the larger being the cooler and possessed of the ionized layer, and the smaller having the much higher temperature and producing most of the star's visible light. The radius of the ghost is almost 2,000,000,000 miles. If it were placed in the center of our solar system, it would engulf all the planets as far as Uranus, with only Neptune and Pluto remaining outside."

More Freight Ships Chartered

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—The chartering of three more freight steamships of neutral foreign registry by the Black Diamond Line will permit the company to continue its services from New York to Rotterdam and Antwerp, Victor J. Sudman, President of the line, announced today. The American-flag vessels of the line were forced out of the service by President Roosevelt's definition of combat zones under the Neutrality Act.

The line chartered the Olaf Bergh, a Norwegian freight steamship, last week. Three other craft taken over were the Stal, which will steam from here on Nov. 25, and the Christianborg, to go on Nov. 30, both of Danish registry, and the San Leonardo, an Italian vessel, for which no sailing date has been set.

Mr. Sudman said he expected to have a fleet to replace his American-flag ships by the end of this week, which, he added, would be enough to maintain the company's sailing headway with a vessel leaving American ports every five days. Its own craft will be offered to other American lines for charter, Mr. Sudman said.

Several of the Black Diamond Line's vessels are still at sea or in European ports. They are on their last voyage for the duration of the President's ban, however, and when they return here will be docked, overhauled and repainted.

The American Scantic Line meanwhile is operating its American-flag vessels to Bergen, Norway, which is outside the limits set by the President's definition of combat zones. From Bergen, cargoes are transshipped and carried by rail to their destination.

The United States Lines still awaits final decision by Federal authorities on its proposed transfer of its vessels to Panamanian registry. Officials of the line were not at all pessimistic about approval finally being given for the transfer, in the face of the President's announced disapproval.

Permit for Each War Zone Trip Added to U. S. Passport Rules

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—Those few Americans who are still permitted by law to travel in the so-called combat areas of Europe will not have to obtain special permission for every specific journey that they undertake.

This and other new restrictions announced today by Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, were designed scrupulously to give effect to the spirit as well as the letter of the Neutrality Law.

Members of the American diplomatic corps and their families, military and naval attaches, and newspapermen were the principal persons affected. They cannot travel on a belligerent vessel unless there is no other transportation available and the public service requires this mode of travel. They cannot have their passports validated for combat areas "unless other routes of travel to destination are not reasonably available."

Must Show Necessity

If the travelers are not in the employ of the United States Government on important public business, they must be able to show an "imperative necessity" for entering combat area. And the State Department is prepared to be more rigorous than heretofore in the reasons which it will accept as showing imeprative necessity.

Travel by airplane is included in the regulations on an equal basis with travel on the surface of the sea.

Along with these stringent orders, the State Department is relaxing its rigor somewhat in the matter of legitimate and necessary journeys in certain neutral areas which are well out of the way of combat at the present time. Diplomatic officers in the Mediterranean area are given more freedom now in the matter of keeping their families with them. Spain, Switzerland and Italy are considered to be sufficiently out of the range of war so that travel there which is limited not by the Neutrality Law but by the self-imposed discipline of the State Department, can be subject to a slightly less drastic interpretation of what constitutes "imperative necessity." Meanwhile Belgium, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries are considered to be so close to the areas of peril that a doubly vigilant watch is kept on every application for passage.

Law Makes Exceptions

The State Department, acting under authority of the President, is specifically authorized to issue regulations of this character by the Neutrality Law itself. American nationals and vessels are prohibited by Section 3A from proceeding into combat areas "except under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed." The opening was left for just the sort of diplomatic and press and other unavoidable travel as today's regulations cover.

Officers and crews of American naval vessels acting on orders from Washington, of Red Cross or other humanitarian ships, of American ships evacuating American citizens from danger areas, are exempt by law from the prohibition on entry into combat areas and hence are not affected by these regulations.

Green Puts Blame For Labor Feud On C. I. O. Heads

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Amid persistent talk of a new Administration effort to bring the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations together, William Green, President of the A. F. of L. has asked the neutral public to place the responsibility for labor's internal feud "where it belongs."

"We believe an attitude of neutrality toward the disputants in this case who profess to be anxious for labor peace merely serves to shelter and protect the side which is to blame," Mr. Green said. "Therefore, such an attitude hinders the attainment of peace.

"We are convinced that the facts show the American Federation of Labor did its utmost to prevent the split in labor and has since done everything in its power to effect peace."

Reports have circulated among union officers that an influential Cabinet officer would make the new gesture toward bringing the two factions together.

But John L. Lewis, C. I. O. leader, is known to be opposed to any more conferences unless he can be convinced a satisfactory settlement will result.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 20 (AP)—The New Jersey Industrial Unions Council, composed of Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates, yesterday endorsed President Roosevelt for a third term.

Police Jiu Jitsuist Gets Better Post

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A policeman who competed with 500 jiu jitsu experts, mostly Japanese, to win the city championship has a new job because the chief saw his gold cup.

Some weeks ago, Chief Arthur Hohmann decided Los Angeles police should learn the Japanese wrestling tricks of the jiu jitsu system so they might deal effectively with law violation suspects without shooting them. His problem was to find a suitable instructor.

On a visit to the Hollywood station, Chief Hohmann saw a gold cup. He found it had been awarded to one of his own patrolmen, Jack Sergel, as the city's jiu jitsu champion.

Mr. Sergel won the cup last Sunday but had not advertised his triumph. The chief had Mr. Sergel transferred today from his beat to the police training center.

Oregon Forest Fire Loss At New Low for '39 Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEND, Ore.—Fire loss in the Deschutes National forest this year was the lowest for any forest in Oregon or Washington, and 1939 is one of the lowest fire-loss years in the history of the forest. This report was issued by the office of the District Forest Ranger when that office closed its year's activities and called in its fire rangers from the outposts.

The total cost of maintaining crews and equipment for the season was $2,575, a new low in expense.

Blast on Oil Tanker Under Investigation

BAYONNE, N. J. (AP)—A three-way investigation of a terrific explosion that rent the deck of the Standard Oil Company's 11,147-ton tanker, J. A. Mowinckel is now under way.

Bayonne police, the marine department of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation sought to determine cause of the blast Nov. 19 that could be heard for miles around.

The Mowinckel which docked with 109,000 barrels of oil from Venezuela is operated by the Panama Transport Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, and thus is of Panamanian registry. The oil was unloaded Nov. 17. No one was hurt by the blast.

The explosion occurred in an empty double tank in the hold, and ripped a hole 65 feet long and 35 feet wide in the deck, breaking steel plates backwards as though they were on hinges.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

India: How Would You Solve Britain's Problem?

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"India is once more causing Britain much concern. Its agitations for more self-government are always difficult, anyway. But add to this the fact that Britain is at war, and Indian discord is distracting, to say the least.

"Here is a single land nearly as big as all of Europe, excluding Russia; with a population nearly three times that of the United States—and yet it is little known to the rest of the world. Say 'India' to most people and pictures come of an elephant, an Oriental potentate or the Taj Mahal—but for the rest the average person is pretty hazy."

Question: "Tell us about this land obviously so very different from western countries?"

Answer: "Well, for a start, India is a vast sub-continent of steamy rice swamps, dusty plains and snowy mountain ranges. There is every variety of tropical and sub-tropical vegetation. India is a land where scores of different languages are spoken and where almost anything that could be said about one region would be inappropriate when applied to another."

Question: "Mr. Hurd, what sort of people inhabit this country of apparently such vivid contrasts?"

Answer: "They cut across every stage of social development. There are the highly cultivated Hindus and Moslems whose intellectual equipment, education and tastes are comparable to the best elements in British and American life. For contrast there is the peasant whose clothes consist of little more than a single cotton sheet, who cultivates his fields with a wooden plow drawn by oxen that might have come out of the Ark. Again, and a very special Indian social product, there are 50,000,000 'untouchables' whose very shadow is regarded by their high-caste neighbors as contaminating to anyone upon whom it falls.

"For another angle, your Hindu storekeeper of a tiny village keeps his accounts in square Sanscrit hieroglyphics which he writes from left to right. A Moslem farmer alongside him uses flowing Arabic characters which meander across the sheet in the opposite direction—and for the son of one to marry the daughter of the other, although living next door, would likely cause a riot with fatal results. Finally in some of the forests there are primitive naked people living largely on insects and using the bows and arrows of the stone age."

Question: "How do most of the people live?"

Answer: "By our standards it's hardly existing, let alone living. More than 200,000,000 of these people have practically no means of livelihood except in the cultivation of the ground—and that very limited according to western standards. In many cases they are deeply in debt to the village money lender—for despite their poverty they will spend huge borrowed sums, quite beyond their capacity to repay, on weddings and other ceremonies. If the harvest is any good they get along fairly well. Otherwise it's hard sledding."

Question: "You mentioned the problem of India and the war. What is the attitude of the Indian people on the war?"

Answer: "The Indian masses, being mostly uneducated, have very hazy ideas about the war. Many millions of them have never even heard of Germany, let alone knowing whether or not they want to fight her. In fact they don't even know that Britain is fighting her.

"Educated Indians, however, are much interested in the war. They see it as an opportunity to press their political claims, hoping to take advantage of British pre-occupation to get them granted. Since these claims are often at great variance with one another, there being many political groups, you can see in what a position that places the British leaders."

Question: "Isn't it a paradoxical position for Britain to be fighting a war for Democracy while keeping 350,000,000 Indians in a non-democratic state?"

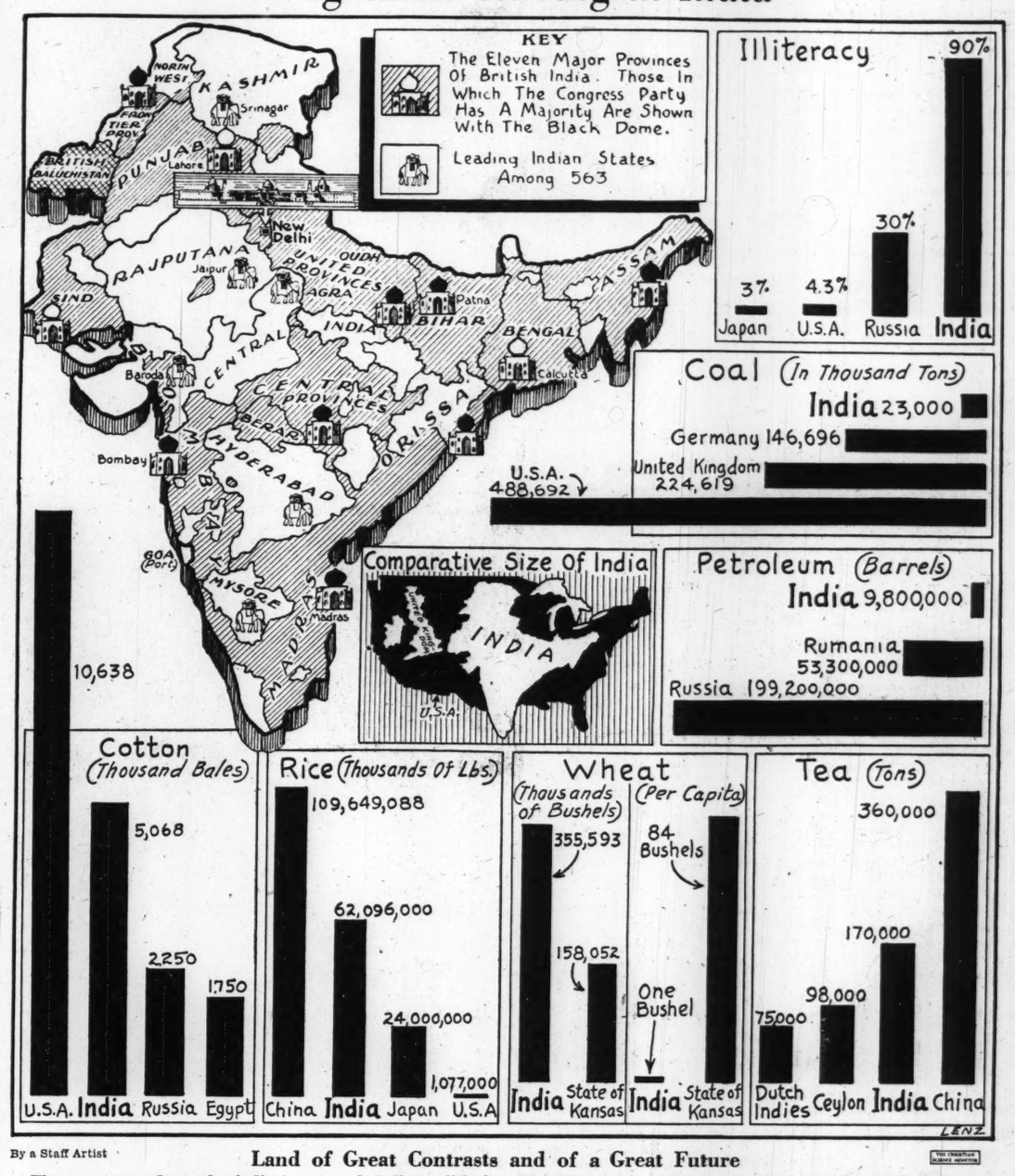
Answer: "You have touched upon one of the arguments against present British rule. India is not a colony any more. A certain amount of self-government has been extended to it. But the British point out that people as backward as these are not ready for complete freedom; that if granted self-government they would be the victims of foreign aggression or smart political leaders who could control millions of votes through the ignorant masses. Britain is pledged to give self-government to India just as soon as the people can handle it."

Question: "What is the chief present trouble?"

Answer: "Britain stated consideration of independence must be put off until the war ends. Such a definite deferment caused the independence seekers to start trouble and provincial ministries resigned. But don't think that that means that India is therefore ripe fruit to drop in the laps of the dictatorships. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mohandas Gandhi's chief lieutenant and leader of the strong independence groups, said recently 'India's freedom will not be worth many day's purchase if Fascism and Naziism dominate the world.' So whatever comes, India knows it is best off under Britain during this war and will co-operate, despite political pulling and hauling.

"The question has been raised about the Indian charge that Britain has exploited India, and it is just the right question to put to our guest speaker for today. We are fortunate in having, from the London Bureau Staff of the Monitor, Mr. Everard C. Cotes, a journalist of many years' experience in India, and he will speak to us on page 171."

Progress Is Stirring in India



By a Staff Artist

Land of Great Contrasts and of a Great Future

These maps and graphs indicate somewhat the political confusion and economic immaturity of India. That progress toward democratic self-government and economic stability has been made under British guidance is acknowledged. But few deny that more political unity must come in the future, that illiteracy must be drastically curtailed, that India's production of essential raw materials is far from what its natural resources would permit. India's problem then is to curtail its political and social extremes while expanding its economy. It may take time, but India is a land of endless time.

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

What Has Britain Done in India?

By Everard C. Cotes

The question has often been asked to what extent is there truth in the charge brought against the British in nationalist circles in India of having exploited that country.

It is a question which can be disposed of only by examining what Britain has done.

It is quite true that many thousands of Englishmen, Scotsmen, Irishmen and Welshmen have made in India a living for themselves and their families in the course of the two centuries during which Britain has been the dominant power in the Orient.

On the other hand, it would be entirely untrue to suggest that this fact in itself constitutes exploitation of any kind.

When Warren Hastings landed in India, that country had practically no roads worthy of the name. Rivers were unbridged. There were hardly any means of traveling, except by boat, or on horseback, or by being carried upon men's backs along narrow footpaths.

Highway robbers roamed the countryside. Famines due to drought swept periodically over whole provinces carrying off millions of the people.

Today all this has been changed. Security of life and property has been established. Forty-three thousand miles of efficient railways, built by British enterprise, connect the remotest districts with one another. A network of motor roads, also designed by British engineers, form a feeder system for these railways.

Famine Banished

At the same time 32,000,000 acres of barren land have been converted—also chiefly by British money and under British supervision—into smiling cultivation by means of irrigation, thereby greatly increasing the food supply. The result of these measures, associated as they have been with well organized machinery set up by British officials for relief works on a vast scale, have banished famine altogether.

Education has been extended by schools and colleges started in the first instance by the British Government. There are now in India 14,000,000 children under instruction. Eighteen universities have been set up, enabling hundreds of thousands of students to enter the higher walks of life. Great industries have been started, not only making India largely self-supporting so far as such essential goods as millet, rice, wheat, oil seeds, cotton, wool, jute, coal, iron and steel are concerned, but enabling exports of these goods of such dimensions that India now does a sea-borne trade averaging nearly £300,000,000 in annual value. The pioneers in all this have come from the British Isles. The manufacturing industries which Britain has initiated afford remunerative employment to millions of Indians.

Small Debt

All this has been done under British administration without unduly adding to the taxation which has hitherto been probably the lightest in the world, averaging about five rupees (less than $2) per head per annum.

The country has also been governed by Britain without incurring any considerable national debt. The total capital value of such British Government-owned productive works as railways and irrigation canals exceeds £710,000,000 which was the whole public debt of the Government of India in 1937, the latest year for which complete statistics are available.

The British Government's professed policy has been so to encourage political activities among the Indians themselves as to enable them eventually to take over the administration.

For this purpose Britain has gradually set up municipal, district and provincial administrations under popularly elected Indian councils.

The last great move in this direction was made in April, 1937, when 11 provincial governments were created by the British Parliament to embrace the 272,000,000 Indians previously ruled paternally by British officers.

Self-Government

These provincial Governments are in the hands of Indians elected upon a low property franchise.

The provincial Governments have so far worked well. The power reserved to British officials to intervene if serious disorder should occur has remained practically a dead letter. Indians have thus for more than two years been ruling themselves at least in their provincial affairs.

The British Government hopes to add to this before long an even more ambitious arrangement by which a central federal government is to be set up to co-ordinate the 11 provincial Governments with one another and with the princely states. This was to have come into operation in April, 1941, and has only been postponed on account of war.

The British authorities in all this have no doubt sometimes made mistakes, but what they have achieved speaks for itself. They have brought peace to previously continually warring peoples more numerous than those over which Ancient Rome held sway. They have endeavored to educate these peoples and to raise them in the scale of civilization.

At the same time they have initiated them step by step into the art of governing themselves democratically. They have also placed wide powers into the hands of popularly elected legislatures. They are now standing by to prevent such powers from being misused, but their intervention is becoming gradually less in anticipation of a time in the near future when India may rest entirely upon its own feet.

India Moves Toward Unity

There are many indications that India is approaching its goal of unity and independence.

At the present moment one dares not forecast the future, but one may believe India will continue to advance until it reaches the end of its long road toward self-government.

Unfortunately, this road is very much more difficult than most people are inclined to believe. There are very few states in the world with such complicated problems as India's.

India Not Europe

In the first place it is as large as the whole of Europe, excluding Russia. It also has more inhabitants. Its highest mountains overtop the grandest Alps. Its rivers equal the Danube, and far surpass the Rhine. It has as many languages as there are in Europe, as many racial groups, more diversified religious organizations, and incomparably more social antagonisms. In most respects Europe is more of a natural unity than India.

Yet see how slowly Europe moves toward co-ordination and what disruptive forces have been operative in it. For example, a landed aristocracy and royal dynasties have fought the common people. Serfdom existed until 1864. Capital has been in conflict with labor, rising nationalism has opposed regional co-operation, one form of Christianity has carried on crusades against other forms.

Now there are many more sources of conflict in India; so can we be surprised that it hasn't accomplished what Europe is still struggling to achieve?

India's States

Europe has barely two dozen large and small states; India has 573. Eleven of them comprise British India, which contains 61 per cent of the area and 75 per cent of the population, 562 are "princely states" ruled by absolutist native sovereigns. India resembles Germany of a century and a half ago, or Italy of a century ago. Call to mind Frederick, Bismarck, Emperor William and other Germans who worked to unify Germany. Recall Italy, also, with its House of Savoy, its Cavour, Mazzini, Garibaldi, Mussolini and other patriots fighting for unity and independence.

India is now moving along the same road, but the going is especially hard, for India is as large as 15 Italys or ten pre-war Germanys, and far more diversified. All Germans, at least, can understand each other, so can all Italians; but there is no language which all Indians speak.

No Democratic Basis

And even if there were a common language most Indians couldn't read it, for 90 per cent are illiterate. The percentage of illiterate women is very much larger. In some provinces barely 5 per cent of the people have gone to school.

It must be remembered too that most Indians are peasants. About 90 per cent live in the country. There are only 38 cities with as many as 100,000 inhabitants each; only two with a million each. And even the people in the cities are for the most part peasants. They are not a stable city population, such as created Europe's flourishing free cities and formed the basis of what democracy Europe enjoys.

It is a notorious fact that peasant countries are not able to maintain democratic governments. The chief exception is Denmark. If you should draw a line separating peasant and rural Europe from industrial Europe, as observers often do, you would find that practically the whole peasant part is under the control of autocrats.

No Military Equilibrium

Another exceedingly vital matter is that a large part of the Indians are disinclined to serve as soldiers in any capacity, while a few groups are excellent soldiers and seem to relish fighting. This destroys India's balance. The fighters threaten to dominate the others. During the ages vigorous, aggressive tribes of the north and west have repeatedly lorded it over the other Indians.

What would Europe be like, if only one nation were inclined to fight, for example the Prussians!

Degradation of Women

It is extremely important, also, that women occupy a very inferior position in India. Millions are actually kept enclosed as though in prison. Masses of them are completely subject to the will of men. Degraded women constitute a barrier which can be surmounted only with incalculable efforts.

Caste Chasms

To these difficulties must be added the most abysmal caste differences in the world. The Indians have divided themselves into groups which avoid one another. Indians abhor Indians. There are more outcast or "untouchable" Indians than the total population of any state in Europe, excepting only Russia and Germany.

How hard it is to build up a free, unified state when many people consider cows more exalted than millions of their own brothers and sisters.

In addition, one must point out a paucity of raw materials and a very uncertain rainfall.

Great Progress

No people in modern history have had to face such gigantic difficulties as the Indians. Yet they have made very great progress.

First, while Europe has fought ten major wars since 1790, India has for the most part enjoyed internal peace. For a century and a half it has been comparatively tranquil. No large group there has fought against any other large group. In addition, this is the largest area in the world, except the U. S. A. and Russia, without internal tariff barriers.

The population of India has increased by 100,000,000 within 50 years.

The 42,000 miles of railroads and large network of irrigation canals, along with the better organization of agriculture, have eliminated famines, the fear of which has always hovered over India. An extensive industry has been built up, a large volume of home and foreign trade created.

Many schools have been opened.

Some of the most debasing social practices and customs have been prohibited.

Nationalism Grows

A national consciousness has been developed and is steadily growing. Millions of Indians have come to feel a supreme loyalty to India. Many are working to do away with castes, make great sacrifices to improve the lot of peasants and without reserve come into contact with the outcasts.

They have worked out a system of self-government for three-fifths of India and have succeeded fairly well in managing the affairs of 272,000,000 Indians.

These are notable achievements. As Europe, North America, South America advanced toward freedom, stabilization and co-ordination, so did India.

The goal toward which it is striving is in sight, though not yet reached. Further progress requires union between the eleven fairly democratic states and the 562 princely states, but on this point agreement has not yet been reached.

In addition, a demand is made for immediate dominion status, which London refuses to grant until after the present war. In consequence many of the most influential Indians are openly opposing the British Government.

People Seek Unity

Two mighty facts dominate the political world today. One is that during the last century humanity on all the continents made great progress. In India, too. The other is that every great nation faces the acute problem of co-ordination and co-operation. That is true of the United States, France, Germany, Russia, Japan. It is also true of India.

Such unity in freedom cannot come as a gift. It cannot be bestowed by emperor or empire. It cannot be created by decree or vote. It must be worked out. We are all trying to work it out. India, too. She has further to go than some others.

But her progress gives ground for confidence that she will reach her goal. All sincere men in all lands will rejoice to see a truly emancipated, unified India, co-operating with the rest of the world for the good of all Indians and of all mankind.

R. H. Markham

Britain to Sweep Mines From Its Home Waters

The following account of recent developments in the war on the seas is compiled from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources.

Britain prepared its largest mine-sweeping operations today since war began to rid at least British waters of submarine explosives which in the past two days have destroyed eight merchant ships off the British east coast.

Sinking of a ninth vessel, the British 4,258-ton freighter Pensilva in the same area was also reported today, although the cause of the sinking was not disclosed.

Mines alleged by the British Admiralty to have been planted close to shore in British waters by Germany appeared as a greater menace to British and neutral shipping than U-boats when the sinking of the 1,267-ton British collier Torchbearer raised shipping fatalities to a possible 177 for the past two days, and shipping tonnage to 27,748 for the two days.

The British press continued its assault on Germany, who is accused of being responsible for laying mines that caused the sinking Nov. 18 of the Netherlands liner Simon Bolivar.

Germany Denies Mine

[In Berlin, German authorities declared "a German mine could not have been responsible for the sinking of the Simon Bolivar.]

Sunk about 20 miles off the east coast of England, the Simon Bolivar is viewed as the largest civilian shipping casualty since the war began, with latest reports estimating a possible 140 fatalties.

[The Athenia's loss was reported as 112 persons.]

Of the 260 survivors picked up by trawlers and other craft and brought to British ports, with a reported 140 persons injured.

British Accuse Germans

The vessel, carrying about 400 persons, including women and children, sank in shallow water, so that part of the superstructure and funnels were showing when the vessel rested on the botton.

The British Admiralty charged the Germans laid the mine in the channel followed by merchant ships—without notice to neutrals and added that "there is no doubt that they were laid for the specific purpose of destroying such shipping."

Six other sinkings by mines, reported to be all in about the same locality, brought the war's costliest week end for merchant shipping, in which neutrals paid heaviest.

The total tonnage destroyed rose to 534,055 as a total of 134 vessels were known to have been destroyed. Fatalities were known to have reached a total of at least 2,056, not including those reported as missing.

Italy Loses Its First

The first Italian merchantman to become a sea war casualty was reported with the sinking of the 5,857-ton Grazia with five fatalities.

The British Blackhill, 2,492 tons, and Wigmore, 345 tons; the Swedish B. O. Borjesson, 1,568 tons; the 6,371-ton Yugoslav ship Carica Milica, and the Lithuanian Kaunas, 1,521 tons, were also reported sunk.

Vessels lost by each nation:

Belligerents—Great Britain, 70, Germany 14, France 7. Total, 89.

Neutrals—Norway 11, Sweden 8, Finland and Greece 5 each, Netherlands 4, Lithuania 3, Denmark 2, and Russia, Belgium, Rumania, Italy, and Yugoslavia one each. Total, 43.

Neutral nations thus have lost almost half as many ships as belligerents.

Dutch Halt Ships

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—Passengers on three Netherlands liners have been ordered to disembark here, it was disclosed Nov. 20, rather than risk the dangers of the mine-laden North Sea.

The ships, the Oranje, the Jan Pieterszoon Coen and the Johan de Witt, carried approximately 1,000 passengers bound for northern Europe. The vessels reached Portugal last week.

Hollanders Go Clip-Clopping Again

Wide World

It's All Due to Wartime Necessities

Because of the difficulty of getting supplies of leather and rubber, makers of wooden shoes are being flooded with orders. This picture, taken in the Netherlands, shows a typical clog-making shop amply stocked. The picture was received in France and passed by the French censor.

French Decrees Strike at Sabotage

By William Henry Chamberlin
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 20—Communists and other saboteurs of French war effort may henceforth find themselves doing forced labor in concentration camps without benefit of habeas corpus.

Civil service employees engaged in subversive activity may be suspended and dismissed without previously required consultation with their professional organization.

This is the substance of two important decrees published over the week end and obviously inspired by the determination of authorities to crush Communist propaganda which is already a nuisance in factories and might become dangerous in the event of a prolonged war with heavy sacrifices.

The decree, providing banishment to specified places of such suspected individuals as local prefects may designate, is significantly entrusted to the military authorities for execution. These authorities may remove suspects to places designated by the Ministries of National Defense and Interior and conscript them for labor.

These decrees, constituting the most drastic wartime limitation of civil liberties yet instituted, were prepared by the Minister of Interior, Albert Sarraut, some time ago. Their promulgation was apparently hastened by the recent German form of propaganda warfare consisting of dropping leaflets from airplanes containing excerpts from speeches by Soviet Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff denouncing the war and attacking England and France. Moreover, distribution of mimeographed and typewritten Communist leaflets in factories is proceeding steadily.

Pamphlet Communist

Wladimir d'Ormesson, writing in the Firgaro cites the following excerpts from a Communist pamphlet entitled "Traitors and Cowards in Service of Reaction and War."

The pamphlet declares, "The Communist Party courageously continues its task of fighting against the war of capitalists and against reaction. It continues and will continue, notwithstanding the rage of the big bourgeoisie, notwithstanding repression, notwithstanding the appeals of Léon Blum and Paul Faure, Socialist leaders, for destruction of Communist organizations. No force would destroy the sole working class party. Our reckoning will come."

M. d'Ormesson indignantly suggests that the hour of reckoning had already come, adding, "All those former members of the Communist Party who do not publicly repudiate it must be considered and treated as enemies of the fatherland."

Just "War of Nerves"

Apart from generalities, Communist propaganda concentrates on wartime deprivations and inconveniences, such as longer hours, extra taxes and levies, overtime wages, diminished bus and train service. It would perhaps arouse less attention if French combatant energy had been more aroused by heavy fighting or destructive air raids. But what goes on now and may continue throughout the winter is the prewar "war of nerves" pushed to a much higher degree through actual mobilization and skirmishing activity along the front.

Communist propaganda under such circumstances is considered a serious German weapon in this war of nerves, designed to sap and undermine French civilian morale.

It is noteworthy that while most Communist deputies were arrested, several important Party leaders such as Maurice Thorez, Florimond Bonte, and the former foreign affairs specialist of the Communist newspaper L'Humanité, Gabriel Peri, simply disappeared and may guide present Communist activity from hiding.

Thousands of Russians Still Lack a Homeland

By Countess Alexandra L. Tolstoy
President of the Tolstoy Foundation, daughter of Leo Tolstoy, and author of the "Tragedy of Tolstoy" and "I Worked for the Soviet."
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

According to Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's estimate, 1,500,000 Russians escaped from Russia to various countries of Europe after the Bolshevist Revolution. In addition, it is estimated that 130,000 fled to the Far East.

Many of these refugees have passed on and many have become citizens of the countries to which they fled. Yet there is today an enormous number of Russians in the world who are practically without a country. It is true that some of the Russian exiles have become assimilated in countries like the United States, Great Britain, and Sweden where their status is legalized and they can become citizens. Others who found refuge in Europe have never been able to adjust themselves entirely to the countries of their adoption.

Circle of Defeat

In France, where there are approximately 85,000 Russians, the condition of the refugees has always been very distressing. Only 10 per cent of the foreigners were allowed to work. An alien could not obtain a worker's identity card until he had lived for five years in France. The result was that the Russians were in such desperate need that sometimes they were unable to renew payment of their identity cards and were consequently sent out of the country.

Having nowhere to go, and being chased out of the other European countries, they often would return to France and would be imprisoned for disobeying the law. After they were free, they would again be punished for not renewing their cards of identity, would be taken to court again, and again exiled And so the vicious circle went on. The Russian man was tossed from one country to another like a football until he grew desperate. Many cases of suicide were registered.

During the French regime of Premier Leon Blum, the Russians were accused of being counter-revolutionists. Today the Russians are being taken into the French Army. About three weeks ago it was reported that 5,000 Russian youngsters were in the Maginot Line. Though living has not been easy for Russians in France, "France has given us hospitality," they say; "it is our second mother country and we are glad to fight her enemies." And many Russians are enlisting as volunteers. Ivan Tolstoy, my nephew and the grandson of Count Leo Tolstoy, has enlisted in the French Navy.

Those Left Behind

But when the Russian men join the French Army, they carry a heavy burden in their hearts. Who is going to support their children, their wives, their parents, and grandparents? The Russian refugees in France have always been in great need. The support of the French Government is very small. It may somewhat help the French families, because they have homes, relatives, and savings. It is far from sufficient for the Russians who have absolutely nothing.

And as the soldiers go to war, they do not have the feeling of security for their families. They have no funds for the evacuation of their children from Paris. Their families cannot afford to buy gas masks, which are provided by the Government but must be paid for by the individual.

The soldiers and their families are no longer able to pay the contribution formerly paid by holders of the Nansen passport—a contribution which was used to support the old and disabled, amounting to about $14,000 a year. This sum, of course, was far from adequate even before the war started. It is impossible to raise even that sum now.

After Adolf Hitler's invasion of Czechoslovakia, the condition of the five or six thousand Russians in Prague has become worse than ever. The majority of the Russian intellectuals have been deprived of their jobs; a number of Russians had to leave the country for fear of persecution, and in January the Czech Red Cross may not be in the position to carry on its activities in behalf of the Russians. Some 200 special patients, the students, children, and disabled professors will receive no more help, it is said.

But nothing can be compared to this misery of those Russians who once more have become refugees. Having escaped from the merciless persecution of the Reds, the Russians in Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and perhaps other countries now threatened by the Red Dictator, have to flee again.

Task Continues

A group of Russians and their American friends have incorporated the Tolstoy Foundation in memory of my father, Leo Tolstoy, to alleviate the distress of his countrymen throughout the world. The task is no easy one. The problem is old. New tragedies and new persecutions of whole nations are featured in the headlines today, but the tragedy of the Russian exiles, although hidden and muted, is no less profound.

Members of the Tolstoy Foundation include Herbert Hoover as Honorary Chairman. Vice-Presidents are Sergei Rachmaninoff, Dr Ethan T. Colton, and Countess Sophie V. Panina; secretary, Mrs Tatiana Schaufuss; treasurer, J. C. Traphagen, president of the Bank of New York. Among the directors are the former Russian Ambassador to the United States, Boris A. Bakhmeteff, Capt. Boris V. Sergievsky, Prince Sergei A. Gagarin, Prof. Alexander I. Petrunkevich and Prof. Michael I. Rostovtzeff, both of Yale University, and Prof. Michael Karpovich of Harvard University.

Among the honorary sponsors are Frederic R. Coudert, Sr., John Crane, Miss Mabel Boardman, Dr. and Mrs. Sergei A. Koussevitzky, Bishop William T. Manning, Igor I. Sikorsky, Prof. Pitirim Sorokin, of Harvard University, Judge Thomas D. Thacher, Allen Wardwell and others.

Mining Engineers Elect

NEW YORK (AP) — Herbert George Moulton, New York consulting engineer, has been elected President of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the Board of Directors announced Nov. 18. Other new officers included: Holcombe J. Brown, of Boston, Director.

Berlin-Kiel Express Collides With Local

BERLIN (AP)—A Berlin-Kiel express collided with a local train near suburban Spandau Nov. 19 and nine passengers were killed and 20 injured.

One coach left the track and another was destroyed by fire. The cause of the accident was not announced.

It was the second major railway wreck within a week. Forty-three persons were killed and 60 injured Nov. 13 in an accident in Silesia.

English Paleontologist Wins Geological Medal

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18 (AP) — The Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences awarded its Hayden Memorial Geological Medal to Sir Arthur Smith-Woodward, of Sussex, England, co-discoverer of the Piltdown Man.

The award, founded in 1888 and given each three years, goes to Sir Arthur in recognition of his contributions in the field of vertebrate and invertebrate paleontology.

Canada to Push Production Of Its Nonferrous Metals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A rapid upturn in the production of Canada's production of non-ferrous metals is expected here as a result of the Dominion's prospective role of Empire arsenal. These metals hold a vital place in the manufacture of munitions and other branches of the war effort.

There is good reason to suppose that, should the demand arise, Canada's nonferrous metal industry is capable of nearly doubling its present production.

During the World War, Canada's production, under pressure of Empire emergency in nearly all of its nonferrous metals was pushed up to nearly double the figure for the year before the war started. Aluminum, which Canada merely refined from imported British bauxite rose from 7,300 to over 11,000 tons; copper 38,000 to 60,000 tons; lead 18,000 to 25,000 tons; nickel 24,000 to 46,000 tons; and zinc 3,500 to 18,000 tons. Gold made a less spectacular rise from 803,000 to 930,000 ounces. But with all these materials Canada had no refinery capacity except in aluminum and nickel.

Swamped in 1914

The first order the British asked Canada's Shell Committee to fill at the beginning of the World War found only the Quebec Arsenal equipped to work on it, and it is estimated that filling the order there would have taken that plant's capacity output for ten years.

But Canada enters the present war with over 10 per cent of the world's production of copper, a total of 300,000 tons; over 11 per cent of lead, 210,000 tons; over 12 per cent of zinc, 191,000; 93 per cent nickel, 105,000 tons; about 9 per cent aluminum refined, 42,500 (year 1937) tons. Canada's gold production has jumped to 10 per cent of the world's output for 1939. Canada's refining capacity, presents a similar contrast to the position at the outbreak of the World War. Canada now refines all these metals and mints its entire output of gold. Refinery capacity for aluminum, now totals 75,000 tons; copper, 230,000 tons; lead, 205,000 tons; nickel, 65,000 tons; and zinc, 180,000 tons.

The ores, it is held, are there to be mined, although there is a serious problem of so-called "bottle necks," that is to say, a plant might have capacity for smelting 100,000 tons of ore, which in its next process would have to move into a rolling mill that could only handle 50,000 tons in the time the smelter dealt with twice that amount. The extent to which production can be enlarged varies with different departments and processes in the same plant. On the other hand experts argue that if this war is to last five years this condition might readily be eliminated.

The Aluminum Company of Canada is already putting in a new refinery at Kingston. Developed water power in the industrial sections of Canada is considered ample to meet a large increase of production. Coal is abundant, and transportation is being improved.

Canada has turned up, in Western Ontario, at Antikokan a little west of Port Arthur, a first class iron ore deposit. It is an extension of the Minnesota beds, and promises a big yield. Nevertheless, development of such a mining enterprise takes time, and results will not be felt for some time to come. But water power development capable of handling it is already installed in the Seine River, and transportation of the ore down to meet coal at existing smelters would be possible via the Great Lakes Route.

Quite as important to Canada's potential production as its ore deposits is the production of metallurgists, chemists, engineers, technicians, skilled workers.

Nearly 200 metallurgy students now emerge every year from Toronto University and other large universities. Mining, paper, power—these "Big Three" of Canadian industry have stimulated the educational development which in turn has produced the trained men to push them ahead. There is, therefore, considerable slack still to be taken up before any outcry will be heard about labor shortage.

Americans Invited to Chile To Help Reorganize Flying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — American technical and training assistance in the reorganization of its air force has been solicited by Chile; and back of the request seems to be something besides mere desire for modernization. The Italian barter supplies of Nardi and Breda machines have not been satisfactory. Application for an American mission by National Defense Minister Guillermo Labarca was made soon after Air General Armando Castro's prohibition of further flights in the Breda machines, which are now being dismantled at El Bosque military port, near Santiago.

It was just a year ago that there was a series of accidents with the Nardi planes. An official commission reported that the planes showed mechanical deficiences; some due to careless manufacture, and others to low quality asked to make good the losses.

Italy shared a 70 million peso contract with Germany, both countries trading air material for mitrate and produce. The Defense Minister at that time, replying to parliamentary criticism of the absence of American competition, said this was because the business was barter. He noted that an "interesting American offer" came when tenders were closed.

There has been lively public reaction to the continued accident of material employed. Italy was dents, several fatal, and the Government was forced to bow to insistent newspaper demand for investigation. The air command, reporting on experiences with the Breda type of training plane, regretted the absence of a transitional machine. The jump was too sudden from the English 100-mile to the Italian 250-mile an hour training machines, it said. On the other hand, critics pointed out that the Nardi planes, flying at about 150 miles an hour, were intended expressly to supply this "bridge." Emphasis is placed on the necessity for care in the selection of pilots and in their physical preparation for fast flying. This is a point on which American guidance will be sought, as also on ground equipment and organization.

Defense Minister Labarca, in requesting an American mission, suggested a colonel or a major as head, to advise on tactics. Instructors are also requested for bombing, blind flying, and mechanics.

Revival of League Proposed With Trade and Borders Safe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — A Dominion-wide campaign to include re-establishment of the League of Nations among Canada's war aims, has been decided upon by executive committee of the League of Nations Society here. The campaign is to take the form of a Nation-wide study of war aims by Society affiliates and members, with the ultimate object of convincing Canada and thereby other members of the British Empire, that reconstitution of the League of Nations ideal should be a vital aim of the Allies—in addition to overthrow of Hitlerism and the restoration of the victims of Nazi aggression.

At the same time, the Society suggested that certain changes in the League of Nations covenant, or its procedures, might be necessary in view of present day circumstances. These changes would be designed to provide:

1. Equal freedom of intercourse, commerce, and access to markets and raw materials between all peaceful nations.

2. Adequate machinery for the revision of treaties which have become inapplicable, and of conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

3. Reliable means, whether by regional pacts or otherwise, and whether as between League members only or in co-operation with non-members, for preserving, as against external aggression, the territorial integrity and political independence of all.

According to R. B. Inch, National Secretary of the Society, the war differs from any previous war, since ideas are of equal importance with munitions and men. The Canadian League of Nations Society exists to promote many of these ideas and might by them, save the lives of thousands of men and vast material wealth.

Mr. Inch said there was evidence of a strong potential movement toward the League idea in Canada and it only remained to give it leadership and guidance.

"There is no use winning the war if at the peace there is lost what had been won on the field," Mr. Inch declared. It is the Society's duty to begin now to help prepare for victory at the peace, he added.

Four Bombs Explode In Downtown London

LONDON (AP)—Four bombs exploded Nov. 8 in the smart Piccadilly Circus area—London's Times Square—and startled theater-goers in what police termed renewal of the outlawed Irish Republican Army terrorism. It was the first serious I. R. A. outbreak since the war began.

The windows of at least four stores were smashed and one theter front was damaged.

No one was hurt, apparently because comparatively few persons were on the blackout streets, although it was the theater hour.

One bomb was within 100 yards of the police station.

Two other bombs were found before they exploded.

Extra police squads were placed on guard in the area.

Union Takes Pay Cut To Keep Plant Open

MARCUS HOOK, Pa. (AP)—Acceptance of wage cuts and increased working hours has been voted by employees of the American Viscose Corporation's Marcus Hook rayon plant in order to keep the plant in operation for at least six months longer.

Officials of the plant and the Textile Workers Union of America, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, announced Nov. 18 the employees voted 699 to 350 in a poll conducted by the union to accept proposals of the corporation. Company officials said a negative vote would have meant closing the plant and added that unless the proposed reorganization is financially successful at the end of six months, the plant will be closed anyway.

U. S. Policy on Poland

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Post Office Department has suspended the exchange of postal money orders with Poland.

Ramsey S. Black, Third Assistant Postmaster General, said the action was taken because "Poland is at present occupied by non-Polish military forces, which occupation has compelled the Polish Government to seek refuge abroad.

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Elite College to Train Italian Leaders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME — A new college, which is to form the apex of a reorganized Fascist pyramid of education, starts on its career with the opening of the winter school term here.

This is the Center of Political Preparation in the Foro Mussolini, a "University for the Elite" which is to be exclusively given over to the production of political and party leaders from specially chosen young Italians.

Formation of this college has followed the approval by the Fascist Grand Council of a new School Charter aimed at closer co-operation between the Party and schools throughout the entire fabric of national education. The charter links all schools with Fascist Party organizations and makes attendance at various youth groups compulsory for all students from the time they start elementary education to the time they leave the university.

Compulsory Attendance

Young persons up to the age of 21 must attend meetings of the G. I. L. (Fascist Youth Training Organization) while they are at school. University students must attend functions of the G. U. F. (Fascist University Group). The aim of this ruling is to give a particularly Fascist stamp to Italian education. A further change in general school curricula has also been ordered to attain this same end. In future, under the Grand Council's school charter, labor, "intellectual, technical, and manual" is to form part of the daily "studies." Boys and girls of whatever class are to be taught that work with the hands is just as essential a part of learning as the three R's. Classes in "social duty" are intended to drive this point home.

The newly founded college of the Elite is the super-university of the whole system. Here the selected student leaves his ordinary books and lectures behind him as he enters on a finishing course which is purely Fascist in its basis.

Wide Range of Topics

The courses he attends are labeled with such names as "Fascist Laws," "Military Culture," and "Empires and Colonization"; the lectures he listens to are directed to enlightening him on the subjects, for instance, of "Racial Policy," and "Ethical Geography." His books deal with "The History of Revolutions" and "The Concept of Political Parties."

The college is open to all young Italians who are considered by special committees to have the stuff of which leaders are made. A system of scholarships has been established to ensure that poorer students get their chance along with those to whom it is no hardship to spend an extra two years at college.

According to the authorities these scholarships are to be liberal enough, wherever necessary, to enable a young man who would otherwise be a family "breadwinner," to take the course without feeling that he is prolonging his education at the expense of his family. The age limit of the college is 28.

War Normal State? Mussolini Says So

By the Associated Press

Rome, Nov. 20

Premier Mussolini told the Supreme Autarchy Commission Nov. 18 that there can be no difference between the economy of war and the economy of peace because "it has been demonstrated historically that war with arms is the normal state of peoples."

Consequently, he added, "It is war by arms which must dominate and does dominate our economy."

Ordering the Commission to accelerate the nation's self-sufficiency program by every means, Signor Mussolini condemned those who failed to realize its necessity as "ignoramuses who have no right to complain or to be astonished about approaching catastrophe."

How German Radio Stations Interpret an Allied Speech

LONDON, Nov. 20 (CP)—A summary of a speech on conditions in Germany attributed to W Rupert Davies, President of the Canadian Press, was radiocast during the English news period over the Hamburg-Cologne radio station last night.

Here is what the announcer said:

"The President of the Canadian news agency, the Canadian Press, Rupert Davies, stated in a speech in Toronto that all those journalists and politicians who talk about revolution in Germany should be described as silly fools.

"The authority of Hitler was not menaced in the home front Why should a majority of German people not be prepared to support Hitler who has done so much for his country? Davies warned his audience not to believe falsehoods about starvation in Germany. It was very dangerous to underestimate the military strength and economic resources of the Reich."

The German home stations also radiocast the summary in German.

[Mr. Davies, in his speech to the Toronto Canadian Club Nov. 13, said he was convinced the German people were "right behind Hitler" but asserted that on that account the war guilt was not Adolf Hitler's alone but had to be shared by the German people "who supported him and idolized him."

"I am tired of hearing people say 'We must not blame the German people,' said Mr. Davies, "Why not? They put Hitler where he is."

Mr. Davies said that he expects a long war which could be shortened only by "a revulsion of feeling in Germany against Hitler's iniquitous marriage of convenience with Russia."]

Reich and Russia To Exchange Own Polish Nationals

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (AP)—Tass, the official Soviet news agency, has announced an agreement had been signed with Germany for repatriation of Russian nationals residing in German-occupied portions of Poland.

The agreement also provided for repatriation of German nationals residing in portions of Poland annexed by the Soviet, it was said.

A dispatch from Kaunas stated a Soviet commission had arrived there to start moving back to their homes White Russians and Western Ukrainians interned in Lithuania during the partition of Poland.

Red Army Paper Strikes at War

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (AP)—The newspaper Red Star, organ of the Soviet Russian Army, urged the youth of the world today to oppose continuation of the present "capitalistic war" under the leadership of the Communist International.

In a special article, the Red Star asserted students of the United States, Great Britain, France and India are strongly against war. The newspaper said that while "the Soviet is in a strong position, capitalism is falling into ruins."

The tenor of the article was echoed in a New York dispatch to the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, which said anti-war sentiment is growing in the United States.

"The song, 'The Yanks Are Not Coming,' is sweeping the country," Pravda said.

These thrusts, accompanied by continued press attacks on Finland for "increasing preparations for war," came as official Russian sources reported progress in negotiations to improve relations with Japan.

Dies Opens Drive To Smash Foreign Spying in the U. S.

DETROIT, Nov. 20 (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Congressional Committee investigating subversive and un-American activities, said in an interview here today that Nazi and Communist agents "now across the ocean" had stolen "important information" of military value from Detroit industrial plants.

Mr. Dies was here for a one-day secret conference about such matters.

The primary purpose of his Committee now, he asserted, was to break up foreign spying and to prevent sabotage in industrial plants.

Taft Says War To Be 1940 Issue

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, making a hurried trip through six states to "sample Republican sentiment," told party leaders at a breakfast meeting Nov. 20 the European war definitely would be an issue in the 1940 election.

Recalling that the United States entered the World War under Democratic President Woodrow Wilson, Senator Taft said:

"I cannot believe the American people are willing to trust the Democratic Party to keep us out of war. The Republican Party is the peace party, and it will be the peace party in 1940."

Farley Says Postal Gain Proves Business Better

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reporting an increase in postal revenues, Postmaster General James A. Farley said Nov. 18 that they reflected "the upward swing in business and industry throughout the country."

Revenues for the first four months of the current fiscal year were $234,987,102, an increase of $7,222,484 or 3.17 per cent over the same period last year. October revenues totaled $63,886,969, an increase of $2,171,380, or 3.52 per cent over the same month last year.

British Youth Help Replenish Larders

© Fox

Digging In on the Home Front

Boys at Broomhill Council School are preparing to provide their parents with vegetables. Pupils attend classes in the morning and in the afternoon work in relays in kitchen gardens into which pasture land in Shore Lane has been divided.

Italy Keeps Army Of 1,500,000 In Mobilized Order

ROME (AP)—An Italian Army of approximately 1,500,000 men is being kept under arms by Government decree.

The decree published in the Official Journal authorized the maintenance in active service of the reservist classes of 1902, 1903, 1910 and 1913, which were called up in August for 10 weeks' training.

All other conscripts and enlisted men also are to remain under arms for an indefinite period after their present terms of service expire.

Six full classes are understood to be under arms in Italy today; those of 1902, 1903, 1910, 1913, 1917, and 1918, the last-named being this year's class. In addition there is about half of the class of 1919.

The classes generally average about 250,000 men each.

'Sitting Tight' —Hore-Belisha

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE (AP)—"Britain is comfortably winning this war," British War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha declared Nov. 19 on an inspection of the Western Front.

The War Secretary has been conferring with Lord Gort, British Commander-in-Chief, General Maurice Gustave Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces, and Premier Daladier of France.

"It is the type of war we do best—just digging in and sitting tight," he added. "It is the old boxing principle to keep a man at arms length and tire him out.

"I am greatly pleased with everything I have seen."

Spanish Falangists Start 10-Day March

ALICANTE, Spain (AP)—Falangists started a 10-day march of 284 miles Nov. 20 carrying the coffin of their former Fascist leader, José Antonio Primo de Rivera, on their shoulders.

The remains of the founder of the Falange Española who was executed by the Republicans three years ago, will be taken to the El Escorial Monastery in the Guadarrama Mountains in the relay procession.

Primo de Rivera allied himself with Gen. Francisco Franco when he launched his nationalist revolution July 18, 1936. He was captured by Republicans and faced a firing squad Nov. 20, 1936. He was the oldest son of Don Miguel Primo de Rivera, dictator of Spain for six years, who passed on in self-imposed exile in Paris in 1930.

Blind to Lead Blind In California Home

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 20 (AP)—A blind man will be appointed Superintendent of California's Industrial Home for the Adult Blind to test a theory that the physically handicapped can work out their "own destinies."

The home has an average population of 98. The new superintendent will have charge of instructing the blind in manufacturing brooms and clothing. Assisted by sighted persons only where necessary, he will direct an institution which has a biennial appropriation of $221,900.

Holland Restores Soldier Furloughs

By the Associated Press

Amsterdam, Nov. 20

Periodic leaves for Netherlands soldiers, cancelled Nov. 10, will be restored tomorrow.

The soldiers will be granted the usual two days every two weeks, it was announced.

British Mobilize Gardens In Drive to Conserve Food

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Spades and forks of millions of British gardeners and allotment holders are keeping pace with the plow in a drive to produce more food at home.

At the outbreak of war, each amateur agriculturalist viewed his own plot with a new conception of its importance; since then the weight of the Ministry of Agriculture, allotment and gardening societies has been directed to encouraging, assisting, and co-ordinating individual efforts into a national campaign.

An average allotment can keep a man, his wife, and three children in potatoes and vegetables for 212 days out of 365, according to an official statement. Moreover, the amateur is no longer in competition with the farmer but is working side by side with him in easing the task of the British Navy in protecting food supplies from overseas and in cutting down the work of home distribution when gasoline has to be rationed.

Under the new plan to increase allotments by 500,000, powers have been given urban authorities to take possession of unoccupied land without obtaining consent and of occupied land by agreement with owner and occupier. This means that unsightly weed-ridden plots awaiting the builder soon will be growing crops.

Government Aids Move

Government booklets have been issued to guide allotment holders; allotment societies are arranging bulk purchases of seeds, implements, and fertilizers. There are more than 2,000 local allotment societies in Britain with a membership of some 200,000. The number of allotments in 1938 was about 900,000. This showed a big drop from 1,330,000 in 1920 but with the new campaign under way it is expected the 1920 total soon will be passed.

Inquiries for plots have been pouring into the London offices of the National Allotment Society. Secretary of this organization, George W. Gilles, has for years been waging a battle to retain allotments from builders' clutches. He contends that all who desire allotments should be able to obtain them if sufficient pressure is brought to bear on local authorities.

An average allotment measures about 10 by 30 yards or one-sixteenth of an acre. The national Allotment Society recommends that annual rents should not exceed 10 shillings a plot in urban areas or 4 shillings in the country. Unemployed can obtain seeds and tools at low cost from the Society of Friends and other organizations.

Meanwhile radio talks for gardeners and gardening periodicals have switched emphasis from flowers to vegetables. Nevertheless gardeners are being repeatedly warned not to become unbalanced by the enthusiasm of the moment to the extent of digging up everything in their gardens. Flowers, it is pointed out, play an important part in keeping the Nation cheerful in war time.

Nursery Prices Cut

Many horticulturalists, who have space and time for both flowers and vegetables are, in fact, benefiting greatly from the big price reductions in plants and shrubs necessitated by nursery gardens clearing land for food production. So there should be plenty of bright gardens next spring and summer as well as a great increase in foodstuffs.

Gardeners in Britain are fortunate in having a temperate climate. There are few week ends in the year when it is not possible to work the soil and a number of vegetables flourish through the winter. Doubtless this is one reason why this country has become a Nation of gardeners, the majority of British families living in houses with a piece of garden of some sort.

Local authorities now have the right, with the Minister of Agriculture's consent, to take over common land for allotments. Already some land in Bushy Park, well-known beauty spot near London, which has not been plowed since the days of Napoleon, is being prepared for food production.

Kept Within Bounds

There is, however, strong opposition to any widespread interference with public amenities by plowing parks and open spaces, just as individual gardeners are advised not to dig up lawns which have taken years of careful work to bring to perfection.

The Government has shown a determination that efforts of gardens and allotment workers shall be used to best advantage by its plan for a series of urban executive committees similar to those already set up to control and advise the farming industry. Professional gardeners and nurserymen are co-operating with committees.

Services of Mr. C. H. Middleton, undisputed head gardener of Britain in the light of his popular Sunday afternoon talks, are being used to interpret and expand the Government pamphlet, "Food From the Garden." One of Mr. Middleton's chief tasks is to encourage gardeners and allotment holders to make best use of their ground. He also urges people to grow what they like best.

In a recent radio talk, he warned listeners against making the mistake of a friend of his who heard parsnips were good vegetables to grow. But after this friend had taken great trouble in drilling separate holes for each root to grow down into, it dawned on him that neither he nor any of his family liked parsnips.

Neighborliness Grows

One of the best by-products of this wave of activity and enthusiasm in Britain's gardens and allotments is a new "neighborliness." A breaking down of the characteristic British reserve is noticeable in many aspects of life in war-time. Redistribution of population through evacuation, the blackout, curtailed traveling facilities, and a general desire to talk to people about stirring events have helped to break down barriers.

With gardeners it is taking the form of joining gardening societies, co-operating in buying seeds and fertilizers, exchanging of gardening literature, and even forming co-operative groups whose members will cultivate crops most suitable to their soils and pool their products. One thing seems certain, the British will emerge from the war better gardeners.

Job Clearing House By Young Roosevelt

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—Elliott Roosevelt in a coast to coast radiocast said he had established a one-man clearing house for the unemployed.

In a previous radiocast the President's son told of an Eastern factory manager's statement that industry was having to train its own men because it could not find them through regular unemployment channels.

"Since then," he said, "I have received hundreds of letters from men whose recommendations are of a character that cannot be ignored but who are unable to find suitable employment.

"Because of this, I want to ask the head of every factory in America a personal question—'Can you use any of these men?'"

Mr. Roosevelt said he had segregated the letters by districts and states and would forward to any employer a list of men in his immediate vicinity.

Kaiser Alert on War, Silent on Hitler Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOORN, The Netherlands—The former Kaiser, Wilhelm II is nowadays at Doorn, a careful observer of political and military events. He has even called into being quite an extensive organization so as to keep himself well informed. Doorn House receives not only the chief German and English newspapers but the news bulletins of both those countries are regularly heard there on the radio. He follows, with map and flags, movements of troops at the front. He keeps to himself his opinion regarding the chances of the existing regime in Germany.

The mobilization was not without its influence on him. Like everyone else he has a rationing card, by means of which he gets his sugar, and, in the garden, there is a bomb-proof shelter capable of sheltering the whole household.

Two German members of the household are mobilized and are employed at the German Legation at The Hague; two Netherlands servants—the gardener and the chauffeur—have been called up to serve in the Netherlands Army. The Kaiser took personal leave of them and gave them his signed portrait as well as several months' wages.

22 Grandsons in War

The passing, on the Polish Front, of his grandson, Prince Oscar, made a deep impression on him and his interest in warlike operations at the front springs not least from the fact that 22 of his grandsons are serving under the German flag.

Netherlands soldiers camped round Doorn House have been given permission to walk in its rose garden.

Between Wilhelm as an historical figure, as the leader of the German people at war in 1914, and Wilhelm the exile, a greater contrast cannot be imagined.

Wilhelm, at Doorn House, lives—at least in the world's eyes—the life of a contented country gentleman. He meditates much, works much, follows with great attention all the happenings over the frontier in the German Reich—once his Reich. If he is asked his opinion about the Hitler regime, he replies that he is glad of any signs that Germany is again united within itself. He has a number of convinced Nazis on his staff whom he sent for from Germany.

Some time ago a visitor described his impressions of life at Doorn House as follows: "The Kaiser talks fluently and clearly and without pause; it is almost impossible to interrupt him; and there is hardly a date or a name that he does not immediately recall."

He is as downright as ever, and still likes to pepper his talk with slang expressions. Yet he remains a man of his period and never talks about anything that has occurred since November, 1918. His part in German national life was played out then, and, with absolute strictness, he accepts the fact and gives no excuse for speculation or intrigue.

Once someone ventured to speak of von Bülow, his late Chancellor, who had attacked him so violently in his posthumous memoirs. The Kaiser, with a gesture of the hand, said, "Let him rest in peace." And he turned the subject to speak with warm affection of those who had been faithful to him in his exile, and of friends, such as the painter, Adolf von Menzel.

Villagers Like Him

He gets up soon after eight in the morning and, after breakfast, goes for a brisk walk in his park. When he walks into the village a private detective follows at a discreet distance, although there is no particular need for such a precaution, for, as a matter of fact, he is well liked by the villagers.

He enjoys a little gardening and takes personal care of his roses. He often makes long excursions by car to the North Sea Coast, visits friends, or is visited by son or grandson. He still bears and attends to daily the headship of the family affairs, and he still has a heavy post to fill.

Hence the Kaiser retires, as a rule, to his study after the evening meal, to finish his daily tasks. Often, however, he invites the so-called "Work Association" of Doorn—his friends the archaeologists. Since, in 1913, he bought the palace of Corfu, archaeology has been his favorite hobby. Now, in his exile, and his memoirs finished, it has become a passion. Nearly every year he publishes a natural scientific study, such as "Studies About Gorgo," or "Kingship in Ancient Mesopotamia."

Learned men are his favorite companions and it is they whom he most often invites to visit him. If one has had the privilege of listening to one of his animated talks, one realizes how in them his energy has found an outlet.

Nazis to Impose 10-Hour Day

BERLIN, Nov. 20 (AP) — Robert Ley, leader of the Nazi labor front, announced Nov. 18 that a 10-hour day would be established in essential industries.

The pay scale for the ninth and tenth hours will be the same as for the first eight but will be tax free. An extra pay rate will be established for night and holiday work but women will not be asked to work nights.

Mr. Ley declared Germany's position is improving all the time and added:

"Our irrevocable aim is victory and therewith the final destruction of England and the domination of its moneybags over the rest of the people of the globe."

Hitherto the standard work day has been eight hours.

[Today's announcement was the latest of a series of moves by the Nazi regime to boost production and meet a labor shortage.

On May 27 the Economic Institute in Berlin reported Germany faced an acute labor shortage and that as a result more work would be required of women.

Nazi officials anncunced plans on June 23 to draft Czech manpower into German industry and 52,000 Czechs were reported to have been brought into Germany proper from the protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia.

Another series of decrees during the harvest season drafted girls under 25 for farm work and university and other students for harvesting crops.]

States Ask Model Law on Fireworks

NEW YORK (AP)—A movement for "sane and sensible control" of the sale and use of fireworks on the Fourth of July was started Nov. 18 by 25 eastern legislators and officials representing seven States.

The conference, called to discuss interstate co-operation, petitioned the Council of State Governments, national association composed of officials from 41 States, to draft a model law governing fireworks.

Conflicting state laws governing the sale of liquor and milk and trade barriers between States also were discussed. A conference of interested eastern states was set for early next year to explore the trade barried situation.

Panama Canal Traffic Is Reduced Since War

WASHINGTON (AP) — Panama Canal traffic has been reduced sharply since the outbreak of war in Europe.

The Commerce Department said that 458 ships passed through the canal in October, compared with 482 in October, 1938. Canal tolls were $1,972,664.18 last month compared with $2,588,712.12 in October a year ago.

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Japanese Trade Tripled In China's Key Cities

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Japanese settlers and traders have increased more than 300 per cent in six key cities of China occupied by Tokyo's armies.

The trek China-ward has been underway for nearly two years. If continued, this trend might relieve the population pressure in Japan Proper. Such relief has been an objective of Japan's expansion policy, but the Japanese have clung to their island homes.

Paradoxically, now that more Japanese are moving to China, Japan itself is experiencing a labor shortage, due to the war against China.

Most of the new settlers are going to parts of China where the climate is at least as warm as in Japan. Manchukuo has been avoided because of its cold, but young Japanese are attracted by its opportunities.

In Hsinking, capital of Manchukuo, frontier conditions are weaning Japanese away from restrictive traditions of Old Japan. In many ways the American West is a model for the bustling new culture arising on the Manchurian plains.

Both in North China and in Manchukuo, observers foresee profound forces at work and likely to react powerfully on the Japan that set them in motion.

Flock of Settlers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING — Figures understood to have emanated from official Japanese quarters in Peiping give a vivid picture of the way the Japanese have been flocking over into Japan-occupied China in an effort to develop means of "cashing in" on the war.

At the end of May, according to this estimate, there was a total Japanese civilian population in China of 170,926. The following tabulation of some of the most important North China centers, showing the population totals as of the beginning of the war, one year later, and this spring, is especially graphic:

City	July 1937	July 1938	May 1939
Peiping	4,024	20,262	35,019
Tientsin	11,409	25,896	41,531
Tsingtao	12,820	16,083	24,085
Taiyuan	11		6,746
Honho		977	1,906
Shihohiaohwang		5,494	7,006

In Shanghai, the number of Japanese is stated to have doubled since 1934 but the exact total is not known. It is somewhere in excess of 30,000 at any rate, and it has been estimated that the Japanese now hold about 35 per cent of the voting strength in the International Settlement, indicating that next spring's election will see the long-held Japanese ambition realized and at least three Japanese elected to the Shanghai Municipal Council instead of the two hitherto chosen (with two Americans and five Britons).

Commenting upon this probability more than a year ago, a Japanese Embassy official significantly remarked: "If we cannot control the five Chinese Council members and thus have a majority of the Council it will be our own fault."

Quick Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HSINKING, Manchukuo — Although Japanese migration to Manchukuo is still disappointing to those who imagined a vast new Japan would spring into being here, adventurous Japanese are coming to reap quick profits in an atmosphere reminiscent of the old American West.

Manchuria's plains and barren mountains provide a setting remarkably like that of California, Nevada, and parts of Utah and Arizona. Moreover, many of the young Japanese who are coming to Hsinking have been educated in the United States and are familiar with its conquest of the frontier.

Japanese who come from Old Japan mingle with their more widely traveled compatriots. Frontier conditions relax many of the traditions developed in the narrow, crowded islands of Nippon. The result is a strange mixture of Japanese formalism and a newer, more expansive outlook on life.

In the railway stations, Japanese in kimonas may still be seen bowing nearly to the ground when greeting arriving friends or bidding others farewell. More frequent are the businessmen, engineers, architects, and ranchers in work togs.

Fighting Greatly Restricted

Manchukuo benefits by contrast with the more regulated war economy of Japan. Many of the restrictions imposed at home do not apply here. Taxes are lower. Actual fighting is now restricted to periodic forays against Chinese guerrillas and "bandits." But Hsinking takes on a military air from the many officers and men either stationed here or in transit. Pacification and control of Chinese areas is a slow and costly business, even though the front line long ago was pushed far south of Manchukuo into China proper.

Old Hsinking persists, with its Russian droshkys clop-clopping through the streets at all times of night. The small Mongolian ponies seem never to rest. They draw their carriages of a vanished era in Russia through a city rapidly becoming a streamlined metropolis.

The Japanese have built their new city at some distance from the old. Streets are neat and wide. They are flanked by ultra-modern six- and eight-story office and governmental buildings. Others are being built.

Many foyers are chromium-plated. Offices are efficient but plain.

Modern and Antique

So Hsinking is a medley of old and new, modern and antique, Oriental and Occidental. The population is Oriental, but varied. Hsinking now numbers about 300,000. Manchukuo as a whole is in the neighborhood of 35,000,000. There are Chinese—by far the most numerous—Mongols, Russians, and Japanese.

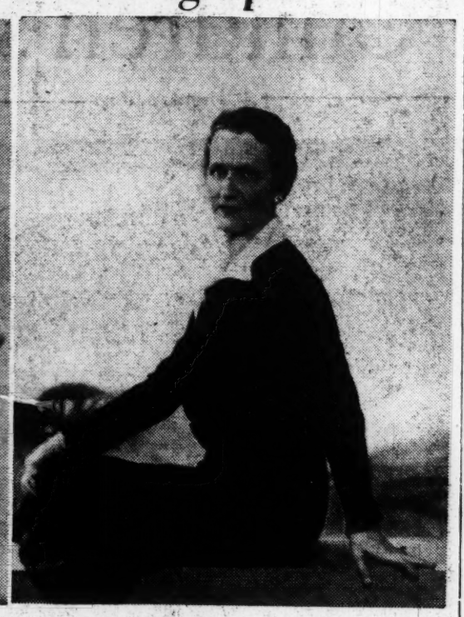
Americans and other non-Orientals retain a slim hold in this new Japanese preserve. They even manage to give their nationals a measure of special protection, although Japan some time ago decreed the end of extraterritoriality.

Japan looks to Manchukuo for future stores of iron, coal, oil, manganese. Already the developed mines are working overtime to meet war demands.

So a new civilization springs up, noisy, lusty, rough-shod, partaking of the mining camp of '49 in California, yet chromium-plated in part and tempered by customs of the age-old East.

As Japan's continental empire grows—assuming that it continues to do so—this robust offspring may in time react in peculiar ways on the parent islands.

In Exhibition of Photographs



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Two examples of the art of portraiture by Miss Dorothy Wilding, Court Photographer of London, who is holding an exhibition of her photographs in New York

Portrayal of Character Is Aim of Photographer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—The development of naturalness in photography—even in the field of highly specialized portraiture—has brought most women to the viewpoint that when they go to have their picture made, they go also to have their character portrayed, according to Miss Dorothy Wilding, Court Photographer of London.

Miss Wilding, who has been in photography for 20 years, is showing 100 of her photographs, including those of the British Royal Family, at her studio at No. 675 Fifth Avenue here.

Reproducing what the subject's thought conveys in the light of individual experience is the photographer's job, as Miss Wilding sees it. Sometimes this requires a long preliminary conversation with the sitter before the electric button is pressed and the system of waiting lights goes into immediate action. Sometimes it takes 50 views of the same pose before the expression "that's really you" is caught.

Public Tastes Change

Sitting in her studio, surrounded by impressive photographs of King George, Queen Elizabeth, the two young Princesses, and many persons prominent in British Court life and in American social and theatrical circles, a member of Miss Wilding's staff told of the changes coming into public taste with the advance of realism.

"Perhaps it's because so many people have been victims of the "candid camera," she said, "or perhaps it's because the amateur photographer, out to take his casual 'shots' of everyday life, has influenced standards. Almost every one today has become photograph-minded.

"In any event, it is not infrequent that women come to us with what would once in a 'prettier' age have been an unheard-of complaint: 'Please don't make me too beautiful as other photographers have done. I don't want to look as young as my daughter.'

"And we try to make her look her best without taking any of her character away. As a rule, shadows and lines, although greatly minimized, are left in because they add tremendously to the character of any face.

A Real Photograph

"Men have been far more willing to admit this than women. Men are always interested in the personality coming through in their own photographs. The average man doesn't want his photograph to be anything he isn't."

Despite the interest in photography today, it is still not unusual for a sitter to be somewhat terrified in the presence of a camera, she said. Miss Wilding, whose portraits are expensive, takes plenty of time when this is the case. A friendly conversation is usually the solution, the sitter asks some question about photography, Miss Wilding is reminded of a certain little amusing incident when she "took" Lord So-and So, the sitter smiles—and the camera clicks.

The facial expression, far from being that smile once cajoled by the family photographer with such earnestness, is usually from within and is individually characteristic, she added.

Incidentally, because of the intuition and sensitivity involved, women make very good photographers, in Miss Wilding's opinion. She traces her own career to a feeling that she was born with a flair for portraiture, with ability as a business woman, as well as an artist.

Two More Towns Join Dry List In New York State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Nov. 7 local option vote in New York State added two more towns to the list of dry communities, bringing the total to 50.

Complete returns on the count, made known by Commissioner John Sullivan, acting Chairman of the State Liquor Authority gave three changes in status in the going dry of North Harmony, Chautauqua County and Rushford, Alleghany County, but with Petersburg, Rensselaer County, voting to lift its liquor ban.

The current prohibition figure for communities compares with 1918 when 602 towns and 18 cities in the State anticipated the national prohibition law by voting dry.

Japanese Mass for Attack On China's Lines of Supply

HONG KONG, Nov. 20 (AP)—Reports from Chungking said today a Japanese force landed on the South China coast, in Western Kwangtung Province already numbered 10,000 and was being reinforced hourly, chiefly by cavalry.

The landing was started last Wednesday for the declared purpose of cutting the Chungking Government's "back door lifelines" through French Indo-China and British Burma.

Chinese dispatches declared the Japanese advance units had not penetrated Kwangsi Province, north of their landing point, but acknowledged a drive of increasing intensity toward Yamhsien, about 25 miles from the Kwangsi Border. Last week, the Japanese reported reaching Yamhsien.

Japanese reports placed the invaders within 25 miles of Nanning, capital of Kwangsi Province, and 30 miles from the Indo-China Road.

While a main Japanese force advanced five miles toward Nanning, they said, more Japanese units landed yesterday on Upper Tonkin Bay and pushed eastward within 40 miles of Pakhoi, Tonkin Bay treaty port still Chinese-held.

Chinese said a Japanese naval landing party yesterday on the Pakhoi Peninsula a few miles east of the treaty port also threatened it.

The Chungking spokesman recalled that Kwangsi's strong mangeneral, Pai Chung-hsi, recently declared his militarized province would welcome an attempted Japanese invasion because, he said, all conditions favor the defenders.

General Pai estimated the Japanese would need at least two divisions—perhaps 30,000 men—for the effort.

China Loses Grain

CHUNGKING (AP) — Autumn floods which washed away grain stores, disrupted the harvest and prevented fall sowing were reported Nov. 19 to have brought 94 of the 130 districts in Hopeh Province to the verge of starvation.

Chinese Government investigators drew this picture of conditions in Hopeh after a survey which disclosed destruction of about 500,000 bushels of grain. Floods have receded but portions of Eastern Hopeh and the hinterland still are under 10 feet of water.

Investigators said Government relief funds were exhausted. Ports, principal cities and railways of Hopeh are controlled by the Japanese but the Chinese claim control of the rural districts.

Tientsin in Crisis

TIENTSIN (AP) — The blockaded British Concession, facing a growing coal shortage, will be without light, power and water within 10 days, authorities said Nov. 20, unless the Japanese permit supplies to enter. The present flow of supplies, it was said, is confined to a limited ration for hospitals and bakeries.

The American consul was reported to have applied unsuccessfully for permits to transport coal through the barriers for use of American firms.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg (First Church): Church Edifice, River Avenue and Nassau Street, 9 p. m., Nov. 27. Radiocast Station CJRC, 630 kilocycles.

England

Gloucestershire

Stroud: Gaumont Palace Theater, 2:45 p. m., Dec. 3.

Kent

Orpington: Embassy Cinema, Petts Wood, 2:45 p. m., Dec. 3.

London

London (Seventh Church): Church Building, 8 Wright's Lane, W. 8, 2 p. m., Dec. 9.
London (Ninth Church): Connaught Rooms, 1:10 p. m., to 1:55 p. m., Dec. 5.

Northumberland

Newcastle-on-Tyne (First Church): Queen's Picture Hall, Northumberland Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 26.

Surrey

Richmond: The Richmond Theater, The Green, 2:30 p. m., Dec. 2. (Note change of hour.)

Sussex

Worthing: Town Hall, Stoke Abbot Road, 2:15 p. m., Dec. 7.

Netherlands Indies

Java

Bandoeng: Church Edifice, 2 Tjikapajangweg, 6:30 p. m., Jan. 16.

United States

California

Coronado: Coronado High School Auditorium, Seventh and E Streets, 3 p. m., Nov. 26.
Long Beach (joint lecture): State Theater, Ocean Boulevard and Pine Avenue, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 29. Radiocast Station KFOX, 1250 kilocycles.
Sacramento (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
San Jose: Municipal Auditorium, San Carlos and Market Streets 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Van Nuys (Twelfth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 14654 Hamlin Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.

Florida

Tampa: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Winter Haven: Women's Civic League Building, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.

Illinois

Barrington: Barrington Public School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
Bloomington: Church Edifice, Monroe and Prairie Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Chicago (First Church): Church Auditorium, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Harvard Avenue and West Marquette Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.
Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.
Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Auditorium, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Crystal Lake: Crystal Lake Community High School, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
Pana—Masonic Temple, 215 South Locust Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.

Indiana

Elkhart: Church Auditorium, Second and Lexington Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 26.
Whiting: Whiting Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.

Iowa

Fairfield: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Nov. 26.

Kentucky

Louisville (Second Church): Church Edifice, 738 South Fourth Street, 12:10 p. m., and 8:15 p. m., Nov. 28.

Massachusetts

Norwood: Junior High School Auditorium, Washington Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 26.
Winchester: Winchester Theater, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 26.

Michigan

Detroit (Third Church): Church Auditorium, Second Boulevard and Seward Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
East Lansing (Organization at Michigan State College): East Lansing High School Auditorium, Forest and Southlawn, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (First Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 3:30 p. m. Nov. 26.

Mississippi

Jackson: Convention Hall, Robert E. Lee Hotel, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.

Missouri

Maryville: Church Edifice, 206 South Main Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
Neosho: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 30.
St. Louis (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, Skinker and Wydown Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.

Nebraska

Fairbury: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 26.

New Jersey

Collingswood: Collingswood High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m. Nov. 28.
Maplewood: Columbus High School, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 26.
Moorestown: Auditorium, Moorestown High School, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
Summit: Summit High School, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 27.

New York

Brooklyn (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Twelfth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Glen Cove: High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 1.
Mamaroneck: Mamaroneck Junior High School Auditorium, West Boston Post Road, 3 p. m., Nov. 26.
New York (Twelfth Church, Colored): Church Edifice, 147 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 26.
Syracuse (First Church): Church Auditorium, 728 East Jefferson Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.

Ohio

Lorain: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.
Sandusky: Senior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 26.
Youngstown (First Church): Stambaugh Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 27.

Oklahoma

Guthrie: Senior High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 26.
Miami: High School Auditorium, Second and A, Northeast, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 27.
Muskogee: Masonic Temple, 121 South Sixth Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 1.

Oregon

Eugene: Wilson Junior High School, 650 West Twelfth, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.
Multnomah: Multnomah School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.
Portland (First Church): Church Edifice, 1819 N. W. Everett Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.

Pennsylvania

Jenkintown: York Road Theater, York Road, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 26.
Lock Haven: Senior High School Auditorium, West Church and Third Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 27.
Wilkinsburg: The Rowland Theater, 913 Wood Street, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 26.

Texas

San Antonio (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.

Washington

Seattle (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.
Tacoma (Fourth Church): Jason Lee Junior High School Auditorium, 602 North Sprague Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Walla Walla: Church Auditorium, Howard and Newell Streets, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 26.

Wisconsin

Green Bay: First Methodist Church, Madison and Howe Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 27.
Jefferson: Allen Theater, 3 p. m., Nov. 26.
Racine: Church Edifice, Ninth and College, 3 p. m., Nov. 26.
Wauwatosa: High School Auditorium, Milwaukee and Wauwatosa Avenues, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.

Politicians' Ears at Ground in Hyde Park

Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 — The galaxy of politicians who turned up at Hyde Park, N. Y., yesterday for the simple dedication of the building which is to mark in some sense President Roosevelt's return to private life was a good indication of the importance the third-term question has taken on in political circles.

Mayor Edward Kelly, who runs the Chicago city machine, and Mayor Frank Hague, who dominates Jersey City, N. J., did not come to Hyde Park because of their devotion to historiography. Amon Carter, politician-publisher, did not journey all the way from Texas, nor Paul V. McNutt from Washington, because they want to see Mr. Roosevelt's ship prints properly housed or his stamps worthily mounted.

Ears Close to Ground

They came because their ears are to the ground; ground as close as possible to Mr. Roosevelt. For, as one observer said, if there is any politician who has his ears closer to the ground than "Ed" Kelly, it is Frank Hague, and vice versa! So these politicians stood uneasily around while the President told eloquently of his happy boyhood, and one of the woodchucks which he hoped would keep on living in the hayfield where the memorial library is rising.

They were probably equally uneasy, and self-conscious, when the President indulged in what Gen. Hugh S. Johnson calls "pucking fun" about the third-term question. Mr. Roosevelt mentioned the reporters, but he looked straight at the politicians, when he interpolated this remark: "And may I add, in order that my good friends of the press will have something to write about tomorrow, that I hope they will give due interpretation to the expression of my hope that when we open the building to the public it will be a fine day."

It is true that most of the politicians present had made some financial contribution to the library. But that was not why they made the trip to Hyde Park. There was a singular combination of old hands and new aspirants in the crowd. There was Will Hays, movie leader, interested not in Democratic politics but legislation and administration affecting his industry; there was James H. Cromwell, husband of Doris Duke, interested in getting into New Jersey politics with New Deal support; there was Edward J. Noble, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, who may one day rise to Cabinet status.

And then there were the Kellys and the Hagues. Mr. McNutt was the only first-rank Presidential aspirant in the lot—possibly a significant fact. It is to be assumed that the politicos got cold comfort from the ceremonies, and even the luncheon they were given at Hyde Park House must have been only partly informative.

It is obvious that President Roosevelt is playing a game, and that it concerns the politicians and not the reporters, and that he is enjoying himself hugely.

There are certain "fixed dates" when the regular politicians turn up to get some light on this outstanding riddle. The Hyde Park ceremony was on one of them; the Jackson Day Dinner, in mid-January, probably will be the next. Already the old hands are looking forward to it. But the outcome then will probably be the same as yesterday: only a hint, a quip, and a few shreds of impressionistic information on which to base an opinion.

Library Talk

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 20 (AP) —Another wave of speculation over President Roosevelt's political intentions rolled along today in the wake of a speech in which he expressed the hope his collections and papers would be ready for "public inspection and use" by the spring of 1941.

The disclosure the President's correspondence would be available to students, historians, and biographers by the middle of 1941 furnished no real clue to his third-term intentions. It did serve, however, to bring the puzzle to the fore again by leading to conjecture whether Mr. Roosevelt would wish the public to have access to records of the New Deal's intimate workings, if he intended to seek re-election.

Into a copper box that fitted into the cornerstone of the library the President tucked copies of newspapers which printed stories that linked the third term and the 1941 opening date of the library Then he heard several speeches and made one himself.

Wisconsin Favors

STEVENS POINT, Wis., Nov. 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt has the approval of the Democratic Party Organization of Wisconsin should he seek a third term.

The self-styled State liberal group went on record Nov. 19 favoring that the President succeed himself by adopting a floor resolution presented by Dr. W. J. Conness of Superior.

New City Traffic Record: 46 Days Without Fatality

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Forty-six days without a traffic fatality—a new safety record for cities of 400,000 or more population—ended Nov. 20 with one fatality.

Milwaukee formerly held the best mark by having no traffic fatalities for 44 days last year.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 7, 21.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc, Fifth Sunday, Dec. 31.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL) 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Dec. 3, Jan. 7.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., Dec. 3, Jan. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Dec. 3, Jan. 7.

New York

New York—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Dec. 3, 17.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on Nov. 26, Dec. 10, 24, Jan. 14, 28.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m. WDGY, 1180kc, on Dec. 3, Jan. 7.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Dec. 3, 31, Jan. 28.

Ohio

Cleveland — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 7, 21.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 7, 21.
San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Dec. 3, Jan. 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 7, 21.

Canada

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc on Dec. 3, 17, 31, Jan. 14, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Dec. 17, Jan. 21.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Sir Simon, the Shelly

Simon was always making mistakes. It wasn't really his fault, because he did try so hard, but somehow everything that he did went wrong.

Mother Snail would say: "Simon, just hurry along to the next lettuce and see if it tastes better than this one."

Off Simon would go, but he always fell into a hole or stopped to draw shiny patterns on the ground, and before he got back again the gardener would pick the lettuces and Mother Snail would get no dinner. No wonder all the snails in the garden teased him and called him "Stupid Simon" and "Sleepy Snaily."

He was very unhappy about it.

One day Simon crawled sadly under a hedge. "Oh, dear," he said to himself, "why am I such a slow, silly snail? I'm no use to anyone!"

Just then he was suddenly lifted high into the air, and a voice said, "Look, here's a beauty!"

Simon closed his eyes and pulled them in quickly.

"A human giant has got me!" he thought, dragging himself right back into his shell where he stayed.

"Come on, Betty," shouted the human. "Let's take him to teacher." And she put him in her pocket.

Simon was bounced up and down as they ran along.

Soon he was taken out and given to an even bigger giant who said, "Splendid! We'll use him in Nature Study class today."

"Oh, my!" Simon thought. "What can that be?" And he kept very still in her hand as she turned him over.

"We must put him down," the biggest giant said. "He won't come out while we hold him."

Curious Giants

So Simon was put down, and after a little he poked his head slowly out and looked around him.

"See," said the teacher, "he keeps his eyes on the end of those two little horns on his head."

"Where are his legs?" asked one of the smaller giants, staring at Simon excitedly.

"He hasn't got any," the teacher told her. "The underneath part of his body is like one foot made of muscles. That is how he moves along."

Simon was still a little scared, but he couldn't help feeling glad that so many giants were looking at him. He moved slowly across the table, feeling his way with his two little front feelers.

"O, look!" the smaller giants shouted, "he's drawing shiny lines where he walks. Isn't he clever!"

Clever! Simon could hardly believe that they were talking about him! He wondered what his mother and the other snails would think of that.

"Isn't his shell pretty!" the humans were saying.

"Yes, but it is even prettier inside," the teacher said. "He has three pearly layers of shell—an under skirt, a dress and a coat!"

Simon was surprised for, of course, he had never seen the inside of his own shell.

"Can you see his mouth?" asked the teacher. "It is shaped just like a little 'T,'" she pointed out.

"Where are his teeth?" the smallest giant wanted to know.

"On his tongue. He has fifteen thousand of them," the teacher answered.

"My goodness! Isn't he wonderful!" the smallest giant cried.

Simon was so surprised to hear about his teeth that he nearly fell off the teacher's hand.

A Few Relations

"I'm clever!" he chuckled to himself. "I'm pretty!" he chortled. "I'm wonderful! Stupid Simon, the sleepy snaily! O won't the others be surprised!"

"This snail belongs to a very large family," the teacher went on. "He has all sorts of cousins and relations. Slugs are some of them."

Simon felt rather annoyed. He often met slugs on his morning walks, and they were rather common people.

"The oyster is his cousin too," the teacher said. "Even the beautiful nautilus that you sometimes find on the seashore belongs to the same big family."

Simon was ready to burst with joy. Long ago, when he was a little snail, an old uncle of his used to tell the snail children stories of the glorious pearly nautilus. Simon could remember the old snail saying that it was the prince of all the shellfish people, and ruled over a green and blue kingdom under the silver sea.

"Oh, to think of it!" Simon gasped, "to think that His Royal Shelliness is a cousin of mine! I'm royal! I ought to be called Sir Simon!"

He was feeling so excited that, if a loud bell had not rung just then, anything might have happened!

"Quick!" the teacher said, "there's the bell. Put him back in the garden, Betty."

For a long time he stayed there humming happily to himself. Anyone with very good ears might have heard his little song:

"I'm wonderful Simon! Ho, ho!
I'm beautiful Simon! He, he!
I'm not silly Simon! No, no!
Sir Simon the Shelly, that's me."

If you ever happen to find a particularly happy snail wandering about your garden humming softly to himself, it may be Sir Simon and you will remember why he sings.

Nursery School

Sit up, dolly, can't you see
You must learn your A B C,
Or you will never learn to read
Nursery stories. No, indeed!

A's for apple big and sweet,
Made for little girls to eat.
Oh, here is mother now with one.
Come on, dear, our lesson's done!

OMA OLNA MARTIN

Photograph through courtesy of Durand-Ruel, New York

A Portrait of Claude Painting, by Auguste Renoir

Music for Junior

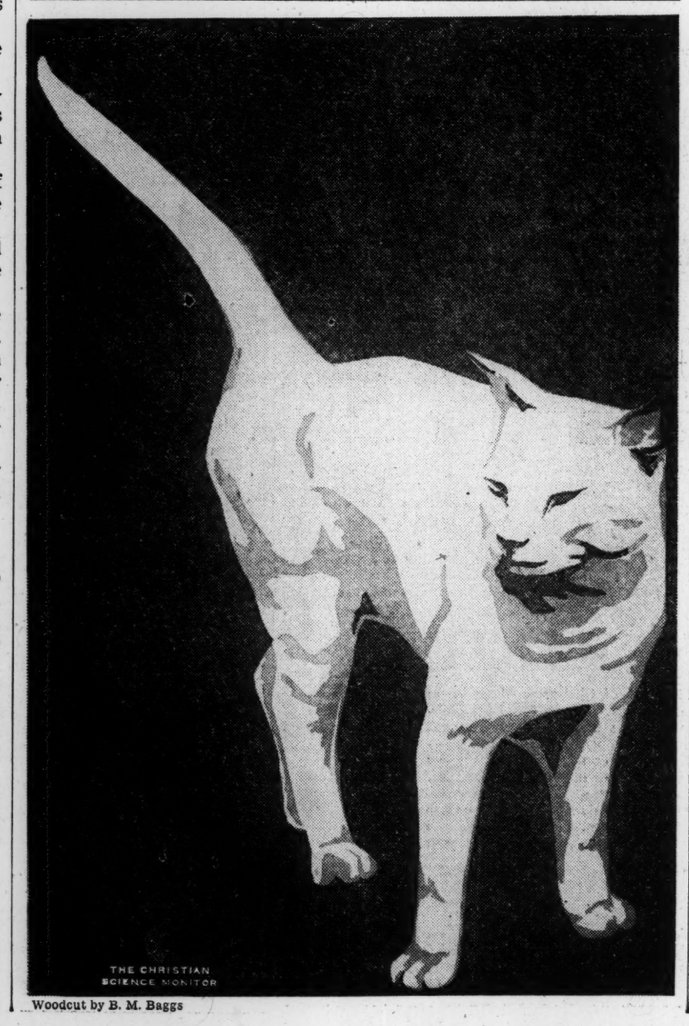
Musical Imitation

The word Imitation in music means the repetition of melodies played in the right hand by the left hand. In the orchestra one instrument may imitate another by repeating his tune. But this imitation is not always exact. Sometimes the left hand plays the melody that the right hand has just played in a different key, or in the same key, but starting on a different note. It is like imitation by rhyme. Suppose you say: It is a little girl, and I say after you: It is a little pearl. This is Imitation, only instead of girl I say pearl.

There are many compositions in which the right hand starts a melody, and the left hand repeats it. The right hand plays some sort of accompaniment while the left hand imitates the tune, and then the left hand takes up that accompaniment, and so it goes. Such a game is called Canon. You can imitate in a Canon, starting on any note at all. Some composers use Imitation backwards. It is as if you would ask: Where are you? and I would answer: You are where? saying the last word first. This kind of Imitation backwards used to be called Crab, because they thought that a crab walks backwards.

A very special kind of Imitation is the Fugue. This is a hard word to spell, and one little girl once wrote it Fudge by mistake. The greatest composer of Fugues was Bach. He was the first who wrote Fugues on every key, including C sharp major, which has seven sharps. In the Fugue the theme starts off alone, and then it is imitated in the other hand, always in the key of the fifth note of the scale, the Do and the Sol. So, if a Fugue is in C major, the answer will be in G major. There is a rule that C must always be answered by G, and G by C, Do by Sol, and Sol by Do. These two notes, the first and the fifth in every scale, are the most important ones, as you will remember from the story on the C-G seesaw accompaniment. When there are only two voices, or two hands imitating one another, the Fugue is not so difficult to compose. But in Bach's Fugues, there are three, four, or even five different voices, so that sometimes you have to play two different voices in one hand, imitating one finger by another, which is most difficult to play. When there are so many voices, then they all have to be in the keys of Do and Sol, by turns. But from Do to Sol there are five notes, while from Sol to Do there are four notes, so the melody comes out in the Imitation one note short, as in a crooked mirror, or in those very old pictures where faces and hands are all out of shape. Well, if you cannot understand all of this, there is no need to be discouraged. The Fugue is, in music, like Higher Mathematics, and even professional musicians are not always sure about the way the Fugue is built.

(These stories about music are appearing on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)



Woodcut by B. M. Baggs

Silver's Delightful Surprise

Silver, the farm cat, had grown up in the country and had learned to like all the good things she found there.

She loved to curl up in the barn where the hay was piled, and every day when Jeff, the farmer's son, came in from the cow shed, she would run to the dairy for her share of the rich new milk. Then she would sit in the sun polishing her white fur till it shone as brightly as the sun itself.

Visitors often came to the farm for the day and one morning a car drove up and out jumped a little girl. It was the first time Anne had been there, but Silver greeted her in her usual friendly manner, rubbing against the wheels and purring a welcome.

Anne was delighted, and the hours passed quickly in the company of the little white cat. When it was time to go, Anne said she could not bear to leave Silver behind, and looked so sad that the farmer agreed that she should take her home.

Poor Silver, what a change awaited her! It is true that the city provided certain comforts—pleasant warm rooms and dainties to eat, but she missed the farm terribly. The neighboring cats were strange, and when she tried to snooze on the steps of the house, barking dogs frightened her.

When preparations were being made for the next visit to the farm, Silver stood watching Anne's father as he strapped the picnic basket onto the luggage carrier. Anne wanted to take her too, but was told that it would not be wise.

After travelling some miles through busy streets they were passed by another car sounding its horn repeatedly. It pulled up just ahead of them, and Anne's father, realizing that the driver wanted to tell him something, drew up close to the curb.

"I wonder if you know that you've got a little cat clinging onto your luggage at the back" the driver said.

"Oh, Daddy!" cried Anne, "she must have wanted to go back to the farm dreadfully!"

After they had lifted Silver inside the car and had started off once more, Anne's father explained how difficult it sometimes is for people who have lived a long time in a beautiful place to settle down somewhere else. He didn't think Silver was very happy in the city.

"We will find another little cat for you," he promised.

"But it would never be so beautiful," sighed Anne.

In the barn when Anne visited again, was Silver, purring more proudly than ever, and there, in a corner, were three lovely little white kittens!

"Now," said Jeff, "which is your choice? I'd have that one if I were you—she's just like her mother!"

Anne picked her up in her arms.

"She's more beautiful still!" she said.

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

When We Write Letters

Our Mail Bag

Here are some letters from boys and girls who would like to make friends with other children who read The Children's Page. When you have chosen the ones with whom you would like to correspond and written your letters to them, look for the paragraphs at the end of this colmun. They will tell you how to send your first letter.

Pottersville, New York

Dear Editor:

I should like very much to write to a boy in Hawaii. I read the Children's Page every week. I am ten years old, and would like a correspondent eleven or twelve years of age.

Your friend,
Donald H.

Independence, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I am a girl eleven years of age and am a Girl Scout. I would like to correspond with a little girl about my age in New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, or Canada. I read The Christian Science Monitor every day, and I am interested in the Mail Bag. I like outdoor sports and enjoy riding my bicycle. I am interested in music and have a piano lesson every week.

Yours truly,
Marilyn M.

Kirkwood, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with a girl from Washington, D. C. I am a girl 10 years old. I enjoy reading the Children's Page very much.

Your friend,
Shirley A. P.

Brooklyn, New York

Dear Editor:

I like to run, draw and read. I enjoy The Christian Science Monitor very much. I would like to correspond with girls about nine or ten years of age from any part of the world.

Your friend,
Virginia R.

Pottersville, New York

Dear Editor:

I am nine years old and read the Children's Page. I would like to write to a boy in Switzerland ten or twelve years old.

Your friend,
David H.

Venice, California

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with someone in Sweden eleven or twelve years old. My hobbies are collecting stamps and coins.

Yours truly,
Marcella C.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

My hobbies are character dolls, stamps, bicycling and reading books. I like to swim, study geography, arithmetic and spelling, and play the violin and piano. I am ten years old and in the fifth grade. I would like to correspond with a girl nine or ten years of age from either Norway, Sweden, or Switzerland.

Lois Jean P.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

DO YOU KNOW
that schools accept
mid-term enrollments?

Many of the private schools accept new students for the second semester, starting after the first of the year. If you wish to place your child in a new school environment, you may find it helpful to consult the school advertisements published in The Christian Science Monitor, Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page. Or write to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

'Pygmalion' and 'Tobacco Road' Opening—Rachmaninoff Concert

Shaw Revival at Copley; Kirkland Play at Plymouth

Two familiar plays are listed on the theatrical call board for tonight. One of them, "Tobacco Road," comes to the Plymouth; the other, a revival of Shaw's "Pygmalion" is listed for the Copley.

Shows departing over the week-end were "Morning's at Seven," moving out of the Plymouth, and "The Hot Mikado," concluding its engagement at the Boston Opera House.

Continuing are "Key Largo" at the Colonial in its final week on tour before going into New York, and "Du Barry Was a Lady" in the second half of its fortnight's engagement.

Last week there were five shows; this week the number drops to four.

♪ ♪ ♪

Seasonal Toll

As might be expected at this season of the year, the bookings in prospect are beginning to dwindle fast. Immediately in view is only "Three After Three," the new musical show, scheduled to begin a try-out visit at the Shubert next Monday.

Beyond that there has been mention of "Two for the Show," a new musical for December, but no theater has been specified. "Young Man with a Horn," which has been reported for the Colonial on Christmas night, now seems to be postponed to Jan. 8. That is the play in which Burgess Meredith is to have the leading role.

♪ ♪ ♪

Back to Shaw

In the revival of Shaw's "Pygmalion" at the Copley tonight, Erford Gage will have the role of Professor Higgins. He has also directed the production. Vola Blakely will be Eliza Doolittle. Among the others in the cast will be Helen Walker, Alice Wiley, Jan Minor, Kitty Cosgriff, Wendell Corey, Casey Walters, and William Phelps. The play is expected to run for two weeks.

♪ ♪ ♪

Long "Tobacco Road"

When the road company at the Plymouth opens this evening in "Tobacco Road," the New York company will be reaching its 2534th performance. Charles "Slim" Timblin, who will do the part of Jeeter here, has played the role in more than 400 performances. The play has been given, it is said, in 225 of the larger cities of the country, and in some of them it has played five return engagements.

The seventh year of the production will begin on Broadway in December. Jeeter there has been played by Henry Hull, the original holder of the role, James Barton, Eddie Garr, and James Bell. In December Will Geer is expected to take over the part.

In the supporting cast for the Boston company are: Anthony Albert, Carrie Bridewell, Susan Steel, Helene Le Berthon, Eva Paul, Marion Willis, Adelyn Woodrington, Fred Sutton, Howard Barnhart, and Emil Casper.

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Specialty Dancers in Cast

Eight girl specialty dancers have been added to the cast for "Three After Three," which will be presented by Ruth Selwyn in association with the Messrs. Shubert. The show opens in New Haven on Nov. 24 and comes here on Monday, Nov. 27.

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In 'Key Largo'

Harold Johnsrud, who has the part of the elder D'Alcala in the production of Maxwell Anderson's "Key Largo" at the Colonial, is not new to Mr. Anderson's plays. It seems that he had a role in "Winterset."

Uta Hagen, who has the hole of the girl, acted with the Lunts in their production of Chekhov's "The Sea Gull."

Films in Prospect

Films announced to open this week are:

Fine Arts—"The End of a Day" (French), with Louis Jouvet, Victor Francen, Michel Simon, Madeleine Ozeray. Beginning Wednesday.

Keith Memorial — "Allegheny Uprising," with Claire Trevor and John Wayne; and "Little Accident," with Hugh Herbert and Baby Sandy. Beginning Wednesday evening.

Metropolitan—"We Are Not Alone," with Paul Muni and Jane Bryan; and "The Honeymoon's Over," with Stuart Erwin and Marjorie Weaver. Beginning Thursday.

News of Stage On Broadway

New York

Tickets went on sale today for several impending theater offerings. These included "Swingin' the Dream," which opens Wednesday night, Nov. 29, at the Center Theater; Maurice Evans' full-length "Hamlet," which begins a five-week engagement at the Forty-forth Street Theater, Monday night, Dec. 4; and "Key Largo," by Maxwell Anderson, starring Paul Muni, which will begin its Broadway engagement, Monday, Nov. 27, at the Barrymore Theater.

The price situation will vary considerably. "Key Largo" is charging from $1.10 to $5.50 on opening night, and from $1.10 to $3.30 thereafter, excepting matinees, which will scale to $2.75. Mr. Evans announces that prices for all his performances will be from $1 to $2.50. "Swingin' the Dream" will be charging from $.50 to $2 for all evening performances, including the first, and from $.40 to $1.50 for matinees. Add tax to these latter prices.

The curtain will rise nightly on "Hamlet," at 7:30, and on matinee performances, at 1 p. m.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Abe Lincoln in Illinois" is entering the last week of its engagement at dollar-top prices, at the Adelphi Theater. Richard Gaines and Joanna Roos are in the leading roles. The Playwrights' Company expects the final week of the play will be among its best.

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Elmer Rice has completed the "multi-scene play of New York life," with which he has been reported occupied for some months. "Two on an Island" is the play's title and it will begin rehearsals under Mr. Rice's direction as soon as a cast has been assembled. Joe Mielziner will do the ten settings.

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The first opening of a week in which every night has been engaged comes tonight at the Guild Theater with Sidney Kingsley's "The World We Make," based on Millen Brand's novel, "The Outward Room." The play has been staged and is being presented by Mr. Kingsley, and the cast of 35 is headed by Margo, Rudolph Forster, and Herbert Rudley.

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Dennie Moore has taken Mabel Todd's place in the cast of "Du Barry Was a Lady," opening at the Forty-Sixth Street Theater, on Wednesday, Dec. 6. Bert Lahr, Ethel Merman, Phil Regan, and Betty Grable are the principals.

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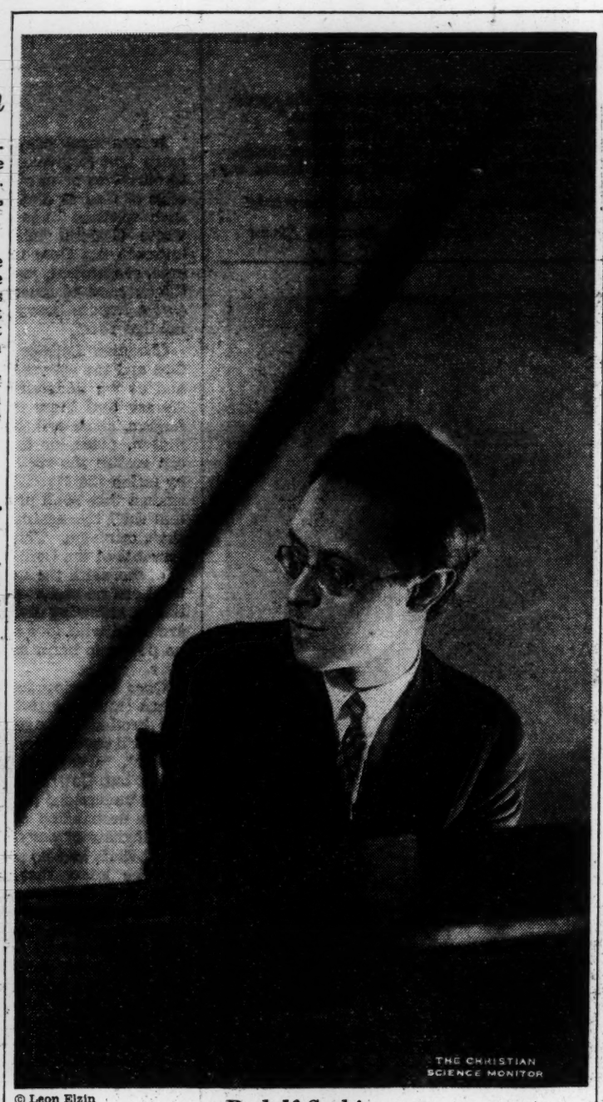
The Religious Drama Council of the Greater New York Federation of Churches announces its annual playwrighting contest. The plays submitted "may be Biblical, historical, or modern which give expressions to Christian convictions and faith in the face of modern problems," according to the announcement. Five prizes are offered ranging from $200 to a bronze medal and possible publication by Samuel French. The contest lasts from Dec. 15 to April 15. Further information may be secured by writing to Margaret Van Dyke Nevins, in care of the Council at 71 West Twenty-third Street.



© Leon Elzin

Rudolf Serkin

Who will give a sonata recital with Adolf Busch in Jordan Hall Friday evening.

Clara Rabinovitch in Recital

Clara Rabinovitch, pianist, returned to Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon after an absence of ten years. Her program included the Bach Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue, a Beethoven Sonata, Op. 110, a pair of Brahms Rhapsodies Op. 79, Nos. 1 and 2, and a Chopin group comprising the Berceuse; two Mazurkas (in the playing of which she reversed the order on the printed program, offering the B minor first, then the A minor), and to close, the Ballade in F minor.

Miss Rabinovitch, at her last recital in Boston, gave promise of becoming an interesting pianist. Her technique at that time was sufficient to meet her needs; she appeared to require more time for thorough assimilation of the music she essayed. That period has now been granted, and it is disappointing to find the pianist about where she was when we last heard her. In fact, her performance on Saturday seemed to indicate that she relies more upon speed than upon interpretation.

Miss Rabinovitch must know that there is poetry in the Chromatic Fantasy, that there are countless opportunities for a dramatic revelation of the score by judiciously selected pauses; yet she raced through both Fantasy and Fugue. The Chopin Berceuse held moments of interest, but faulty technic in pedal as well as fingers made the performance very uneven, a characteristic which marked the remainder of the Chopin group.

It was apparent from her performance on Saturday that Miss Rabinovitch has not fully learned to concentrate upon the study of the music she presents. In no other way can one account for her curiously slipshod performance of passages which were actually less difficult in execution than some which were played with correctness, verve, and brilliance. An audience of good size applauded with enthusiasm.

G. M. S.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Exhibition of sketches and envois by Malcolm C. Robb. Through Nov. 28.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of water color paintings by Joseph Tepper. Through Nov. 27.

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway—Floral paintings by Elfrida Le Hugeuet. Through Dec. 15.

Boston Public Library—Making of a motion picture, loaned through the courtesy of the Cleveland Public Library. Through Dec. 2.

Giovanni Castano Galleries — Paintings by Rene Joly de Beynoe.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Americana.

Doll and Richards, 136 Newbury Street.—Pastels of flowers by Laura Coombs Hills. Through Dec. 2.

Institute of Modern Art—Contemporary German Art.

Holman's Print Shop, Park Street —Fashions of Yesteryear.

Junior League Gallery—Reproductions of Masters, Old and Modern. Through Nov. 21.

Old Corner Book Store, 35 Brattle Street, Cambridge — Paintings by Palestinian artist, Svi Haraby.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of needlework, decorated boxes and designs by Madame Lesznai. Through Nov. 21.

Twentieth Century Club—Water colors of flowers, landscapes and still life by Mrs. Polly Nordell. Through Nov. 30.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain) — Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Exhibition of complete collection of folded and screen fans from plant and animal life in many countries.

Fogg Museum of Art—Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Print Department. Blot drawings by A. Couzens, prints by Picasso and Maillol, contemporary British graphic artists.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on national holidays.

Large Audience Hails Pianist

In Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, Sergei Rachmaninoff played for an audience which, while very large, did not fill the hall. Mr. Rachmaninoff's effortless playing again held complete attention through a program which opened with the Bach "French" Suite in E major and proceeded through the Chopin Sonata in B minor, Op. 58, the Schubert-Liszt arrangement of "The Trout," the Schubert Impromptu in A flat minor, the Medtner "Fairy Tale" in E minor, Paulenc's "Novelette" and Toccata, and the Liszt Tarantella, "Venezia e Napoli." In the midst of these items, the pianist set a group of his own compositions which comprised the Étude Tableau, "Daisies," and the Oriental Sketches.

It was pleasurable to hear, from so excellent an artist, the item from Bach, for here is an artist who goes straight to the core of a suite and makes it as living a piece of music as any of the great fugues for pianoforte. It is not easy to imagine a more poetic or revealing performance than that of yesterday afternoon.

The Chopin sonata was orchestrally conceived, although by this we do not mean that the pianist belabored his instrument in an effort to approximate an orchestra. Mr. Rachmaninoff is too discerning for that; yet through the work, one felt the breadth, sweep, and impact of a performance which seeks to reveal music in its largest dimension. The Largo movement was given as nearly flawless a performance as this commentator has ever heard.

At no time during the afternoon was the pianist's admirable technique more in evidence than in the pair of Schubert numbers, neither of which has great intrinsic value but both of which demand digital facility beyond that which appears on the surface.

Mr. Rachmaninoff's own compositions were received with the greatest enthusiasm. Brilliance of a high order marked the Liszt Tarantella which, like the Schubert-Liszt arrangement of "The Trout," is a technical show piece. Only the pianist who has resources in reserve is able to give a wholly satisfying account of himself in either. Mr. Rachmaninoff's performance was a triumph.

Despite the lateness of the hour, there was a supplementary concert of encores, with an insistent audience demanding—well, you can probably guess what—and with that performance came the house lights, and the concert was over.

G. M. S.

Floral Portraits

By Dorothy Adlow

The annual display of floral portraits by Laura Coombs Hills may now be seen at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street. Miss Hills, among flower painters, has no equal in this vicinity. Pastel crayon in hand she possesses the skill to characterize any blossom in its distinguishing qualities of color, texture and contour.

Miss Hills treats the blossoms in diverse ways. She may concentrate upon a single flower poised in solitary splendor in a small vase; she may set a spray or branch of blossoms against a luxuriantly colored backdrop; and finally, she may depict a handful of flowers arranged in a pot or vase. For us, she is at her best when the colors of the blossoms dominate and there is no intrusion of brilliant tones from the background. We are thinking of the little picture entitled "Rhododendrons" which is charming for its restraint and quiet elegance. "White Roses and Lilacs" is another choice portrait which goes far beyond a mere likeness. There is a feeling about the flowers, an atmosphere, a perfume imparted. In such pictures Miss Hills is more than an orthodox flower portraitist; she exercises poetic imagination.

Other pleasing exhibits are "Harrison Roses," "Carnations and Freesia" and "Flowering Crab Apple."

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John Lavalle Exhibit

The Robert C. Vose Galleries are showing an exhibition of water colors by the Bostonian, John Lavalle. Included are scenes of Haiti, Bermuda, and the Massachusetts coast.

With each showing Mr. Lavalle reveals a more energetic quest of the deeper resources of water color. There are evidences of change even in pictures painted in two successive seasons. For example, water colors painted on a trip to Haiti last year show Mr. Lavalle's interest in scenic extravagances, in tall luxuriant trees, immense edifices, towering mountains. The colors are bright and obvious, the design clearly emphasized in accented contours. The artist is interested in the startling and picturesque.

He has set a more modest, less spectacular objective for himself in the water colors of this season. The Bermudan houses are small and intimate. Mr. Lavalle stresses their pinkish transparency, their fictile textures. He subdues the colors of leaves and flowers. Coming closer home, the tendency persists towards quiet statement, towards achieving a subtler quality of atmosphere, a truer feeling of space.

The latest water-colors disclose the artist in an environment that does not leave him breathless. When a subject is compelling in extravagance the imagination is dwarfed. In the modest background of New England there is no starkness, no obvious grandeur; the artist must through the force of imagination, through the play of sensibility, bestow importance upon his theme. At home, he is forced to work to the full measure of his talent and not rest upon stock-in-trade motives.

At Vose's outstanding exhibits noted are "Russell's Mills," "Afternoon, South Dartmouth," and several portrayals of "B Pond."

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Arts and Crafts Society

There is an interesting exhibition at The Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street. It consists of needlework, decorated boxes and designs by Anna Lesznai. The artist is Hungarian by origin; she came to live in America less than two years ago.

While her work provides something of a novelty amid the handicraft of New England workmanship on display at the society, there is an underlying similarity. Madame Lesznai reveals the possibilities which are latent in provincial enterprise, the methods which grow out of untutored effort. The embroideries of central Europeans give free play to fancy, grow into a profusion of brightly colored motives, some naturalistic, some abstract. We are reminded of early American crewl work which has the same charming devicefulness. Madame Lesznai had the benefit of influences beyond the devoted schooling of her mother. A group of workers of Tartar origin would come to her village and the child learned from the women their embroidery technique and color harmonies. Perhaps that explains some of the exceptional combinations of color and engaging genre themes painstakingly stitched on her embroideries. Later she studied painting and has herself organized a homecraft industry for peasant needlework. Madame Lesznai has also written and illustrated several books for children.

The embroideries recall again a question which we have asked many times. Have women gained anything by abandoning the needle and plying the brush? Women who would have expressed themselves in stitchcraft a generation or two ago have abandoned that medium for oils or water colors. To us it seems that many have lost something very precious. Somehow the wools and silks employed, in their colors and textures heighten the sensitiveness of the craftswomen and bring forth designs and combinations which are fresh and delightful. It is expressive, functional design. The animals are painted like choice pets; the flowers burst into full bloom. There is something alive and aware, qualities rare indeed in the average painting.

The Society of Arts and Crafts is well supplied with articles made by local craftsmen of high standard. There is pottery, metal work, weaving, and furniture. There is a special exhibition of trays decorated by Marion Y. Greene.

'Kindred' Rehearsal

Paul Vincent Carroll's "Kindred" goes into rehearsal this week. Barry Fitzgerald, Aline MacMahon, Thomas Findlay, Charles Kennedy, Hale Corcross, and Wana Paul are in the cast. The Broadway opening will probably be some time in the latter part of December. Mr. Carroll also has another play in the works, "Old Foolishness," which has a triangle situation and which will be produced by Eddie Dowling.

'Pageant of Peru'

"The Pageant of Peru," is the title of the third series of Dream Pictures to be given by Branson De Cou, travel lecturer at Tremont Temple Friday evening, Nov. 24, at 8:15 p. m. It will be repeated the following afternoon at 2:15.

For Radio Concert

Fritz Reiner

To conduct Curtis Institute Symphony Orchestra in first of new series of radio concerts at 10:30 this evening.

The Right Hand of Felix Fox

The Boston pianist will play a sonata recital with Wolfe Wolfinsohn, violinist, for the Cambridge Musical Club in Germanic Museum, Cambridge, Tuesday evening.

More 'Pins and Needles' Due

New York

A new edition of "Pins and Needles" is on its way.

The third fat volume to join those others from the theatrical presses of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union will be displayed publicly on Saturday evening, at the Windsor Theater. This is just three years, lacking a week, from the night that a troupe of breezy if slightly scared boys and girls from the garment shops presented the first "Pins and Needles," on Thirty-ninth Street's Labor Stage.

Only four of the original numbers from that historic evening will be retained in the new edition. They are "Sing Us a Song of Social Significance," regarded more or less as the theme song of the production; "Nobody Makes a Pass at Me," "Sunday in the Park," and "Vassar Girl Finds a job." Harold J. Rome, who might well be called Labor Stage's own composer, has even written a new opening number to replace the present "First Impression."

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There will be seven new numbers in all, some of which are already on view at the Windsor. The titles are: "Mene, Mene, Tekel," "Paradise Mislaid," "The Harmony Boys," "Bertha the Sewing Machine Girl," "What This Party Needs," "We Sing America," as well as a new number on the international situation. "Pins and Needles 1940" will be exclusively the work of Mr. Rome and Joseph Schrank, both of whom have contributed to the special flavor of the revue's songs and sketches from the outset.

All but one of the "Pins and Needles 1939" numbers will be retained: "The Red Mikado," "Papa Lewis and Mama Green," "I've Got a Nerve to Fall in Love," "Back to Work," and "Cream of Mush." England somehow disregarded Labor Stage when the British Government discontinued the appeasement policy, so "Britannia Waives the Rules" had to be dropped.

There may even be one or two other new numbers because Messrs. Rome and Schrank are still hard at work and anything may happen. However, Labor Stage announces that the new numbers already in are so much longer than the sketches of the first edition, that there will be considerably fewer than the present 21. This may mean that "Nobody Makes a Pass at Me" and "Vassar Girl" will have to be dropped anyway.

"Pins and Needles" began its history back in 1936 when Louis Schaffer, Labor Stage executive, issued the first call for the revue. For a year following this, Director Charles Friedman and Mr. Rome rehearsed the young wielders of the thread and needle in song and dance routines. The rehearsals were often held in I. L. G. W. U. halls where callous union confederates jeered the earnest thespians. "So look who wants to be an actor," was the sort of reaction too often aroused by these early efforts.

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Later, Mr. Schaffer persuaded the union to let the cast use Labor Stage. But by this time, the actors and actresses began to think that something in a more serious, working-class vein should be the order of their trial piece. Mr. Schaffer forestalled this movement by revealing to his solemn young charges that a certain labor delegation had once passed up the opportunity of seeing "Love on the Dole" in favor of "Jumbo" and Billy Rose's elephants. He convinced the company that they would catch more customers with the honeyed social significance of song and patter than with all tragically distilled vingear of social conflict.

So the cast dutifully went back to work learning dance routines and lyrics, and practicing satirical sketches. The opening night was greeted with but two lukewarm reviews. But on the following week end—performances were still on the amateur, two-a-week basis—their efforts netted "rave" notices.

When "Pins and Needles" became "Pins and Needles 1939," it set a long-run record for musicals, according to Labor Stage. On Oct. 2, 1939, it moved to the Windsor Theater. There, it has become "Pins and Needles 1940," where its third-term prospects look remarkably good.

J. D. B.

WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION

Leading Articles

NOVEMBER 25, 1939

WHY I AM THANKFUL THIS YEAR
By William B. Bankhead, Howard Coonley, Leverett Saltonstall, Alton Berry
Composite representation of a nation's gratitude as expressed by a statesman, a leading industrialist, a traditional New Englander, and a laborer.

SHIFTING SCENES IN BALKAN DIPLOMACY By E. Berg Holt
European political observer analyzes important repercussions in the Balkans since Moscow's sudden intrusion into the diplomatic spotlight.

THE PRESIDENT REQUESTS . . . By Mary Hornaday
Admonitions for steering one's way through the intricacies of White House official festivities includes "Don't forget your name."

PAN-AMERICAN TROUBLE-SHOOTER By Roland Hall Sharp
Profile of Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, and sagacious exponent of a united and harmonious family of American nations.

THE BLACKOUT'S BRIGHTER SIDE By Maillard Stead
The Britisher gets his fun in spite of the tension of war.

AMERICA COMES TO THE METROPOLITAN By Clarke Robinson
How New York's Grand Opera has taken its place as an American institution, thanks to radio and Milton Cross, masterful narrator of opera programs.

in next Saturday's issue of

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AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES & PHILIP MERIVALE in LADIES and GENTLEMEN
"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Herald Trib. MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St., W. of 8th Ave. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Thur., Sat. Circle 6-6363

"A Perfect Comedy. Sooner or later every one will have to see 'Life With Father!'"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times.
OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSELL CROUSE
EMPIRE Thea., B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540 Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mat. Wed., Th., Sat.

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL THEATRE, West 41 St. PE. 6-8220 Evgs. 8:40. 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"A ROARING EVENING."—Brooks Atkinson, Times
SAM H. HARRIS presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 Street West of B'way Evgs. 8:40. MATS. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Evs. 8:30 MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75 SPECIAL MATINEE THURS., NOV. 30

"A clean, wholesome show—great songs. Had a marvelous time."—Mayor La Guardia
LEW BROWN'S MUSICAL RIOT
YOKEL BOY
Buddy EBSEN Judy CANOVA
MAJESTIC, W. 44, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30 Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thur., Sat., $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75

BOSTON

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
FRANK CAPRA'S "MR. SMITH GOES TO WASHINGTON"
Starring Jean Arthur—James Stewart
Plus: "FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS"

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL—TOMORROW EVE. at 8:15
Teresa CALAMARA
PIANIST

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
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The Home Forum

The World's Good Work

When I was seven years old, we moved into a small, quaint house at the edge of that ancient Southern town. There were two outside chimneys of red brick at either end of this house and it had a shingled roof. Its narrow front piazza was set square to a scrap of yard, guarded by a picket fence with a gate, which to my delight was swung with a rusty chain and weight.

* * *

On that first day we got up early and went out to the street to survey our property and to plan. My grandfather stroked his white beard and talked about improvements. My grandmother said: "I like it. It looks like a house in a book." But my mother said: "We'll plant red salvia in front of the porch and behind the salvia we'll set morning glory vines and put up some strings for them."

So, the next day, she and Newman, our colored man, dug up the ground and brought rich woodsearth and seeded and planted the ground. My grandmother sat in her rocker on the porch and crocheted and made mild suggestions. When my grandfather came home from town, late that afternoon, he looked over the finished work and said: "Madge, you're a born gardener." My mother stood there in the yard, nodding her head and looking at the smooth damp earth of the salvia's bed. She turned her eyes and looked right and left of the house at the two garden plots grown up in grass and weeds. She took off her heavy cotton gloves and looked at her slim beautiful white hands. "Papa," she said, "Newman and I have been talking it over. We want to raise vegetables." She looked at Newman and he showed his white teeth and shifted his feet and said eagerly to my grandfather: "Thass sho nuff right, Mr. Jim. We's got gardenin' in our bones." My grandfather smiled indulgently. "Well, Madge," he said, "you might be a born flower gardener and yet no farmer at all. Raising vegetables is farming."

* * *

My mother stood still in the early dusk, looking left of the house to the larger garden plot, and you knew that she was seeing it set out in orderly straight green rows. "I was born on a plantation," she said. "I like the smell of the earth when the plow turns it over. I like the hot sun on my back and on the backs of my hands. I want to get next to the earth now. I want to live outdoors." She looked at my grandfather and caught the sparkle in his eye and smiled slowly: "All right," she said. "Laugh if you like, but you'll see." My grandmother stopped rocking and crocheting and spread out the round centerpiece on her lap. "Well," said my grandmother, "I guess I'll just keep right on with what I'm doing. Somebody in this house has got to be a Southern lady." But, as for Newman, he shifted his feet and grinned and said happily: "I be here termorrer mawnin', Miss Madge. I be here."

* * *

In the evenings, then, my mother read seed catalogs and in the shining mornings she walked behind Newman at his plowing, and sowed the furrows with seeds. And the rains came and the first short edges of green began to show. She took me out with her then, one day, pulled up at the ends of the rows the short wooden stakes on which she had stuck the empty seed packets, and said, straightening up and looking about her with satisfaction: "Now, son, you see we don't need these any more; because, when a plant shows its head above the ground, it begins to take on a face of its own. See, there are the tomatoes and there are the butter beans and over there is the corn, and here are—" "Beets," I said, and she threw back her head and laughed her laugh that was like high thin music. "No," she said, and took my face between her hands. "No, my darling. In a week or two you will see blooms there amongst the green and then, after that, one morning, I'll bring you here and tell you to look under the leaves and you'll find—" "Strawberries," I cried, and again, exultantly: "Big red strawberries." She stood smiling in the sun, nodding her head, swinging her blue sunbonnet in her hands. "Your hands are different, mama," I said. She looked down at her straight brown hands. "Yes," she said, "they're good hands now, because now they're doing part of the world's good work." Swinging the sunbonnet from her right thumb, she held out her hands for me to see. She said proudly: "Son, your mother's a farmer," and laughed, and pushed back my hair from my face with her strong left hand.

* * *

At the edge of the garden, to the right of the house, was a windlass well. In the spring afternoons, when I came home from school, I would put down my books and go out to the well and on the well-box would be a pitcher of lemonade and two glasses. My mother would fill the glasses and we would drink and talk about the growth of the corn and the tomatoes and the beets and the cabbages. She would talk about seeding and planting and about the shapes of the leaves and the difference in the shapes and the colors and even the smells of the different plants. I learned to love the smell of tomato plants as much as the smell of her big red geraniums that grew in pots on the front piazza. I learned, once and for all in those days, though I did not know it, to look upon the earth through the eyes of my mother and to love the look and the smell of every green thing that the earth brought forth in its season.

* * *

When the time came that the corn put up its ears and the big ripe tomatoes hung from the vines and the pods of the butter beans thickened and filled, my grandfather said: "Madge, you're a great farmer. Everything grows for you." And my mother said: "Yes, but there's so much of everything, so much more than we can use." So she thought of a plan. She bought me a little red wagon and for two days my chum, Jack, and I took turns pulling each other in it. Then, on the third day, she called us into the house. She tweaked Jack's yellow cowlick and said: "How would you like to make some money, Jackie?" And Jack said: "I'd like it. Because then I could buy me a red wagon of my own." "Come along, then," my mother said. She gave Jack her left hand and me her right, and we went out to the vegetable gardens.

And so it was that Jack and I, at the ages of seven and eight, respectively, began to learn how to do part of the world's good work. In the early morning, he would come over to our house and we would go out with my mother to the gardens to gather the vegetables. Then we would get the red wagon and fill it to the brim with cabbages and beats and carrots and butter beans and corn and the red and yellow tomatoes. We would set out, taking turns at pulling the little wagon, and go up over the hill and onto Main Street and stop at all the houses along the way, measuring out, in exchange for nickles and dimes and quarters, exact portions of the fruits of the earth. We did not see then the significance of the work that we did, but we can see it now. We can see that we dealt with tangible beauty, shaped and formed by the earth and the sun and the rain—and my mother's incredible hands.

* * *

And now, here in the city, when it seems to me I have gone too long without the look and smell of earth, I take the elevated train and go down to the municipal market and spend a morning there. I walk there on the sawdust between the bins of the vegetables and look breathlessly at the round perfect heads of cabbages, the bright globes of tomatoes, the yellow crooks of squash. I take up a handful of green butter beans and feel the beans through the pods. I look at baskets of strawberries and mounds of lettuce wet with dew. I look about me at the men who sell the vegetables, seeing the way they touch the beets and the carrots and the cabbages, handling with gentleness the marvelous fruits of the earth. I stand still in the middle of the market, smelling turned loam in the morning sun, hearing the deep voice of Newman calling "gee" and "haw" to his mule, hearing his plow striking against a small stone in the furrow—not hearing, not seeing the city at all. I stand among the vegetables, thinking of my mother's hands and the growing gardens at home, thinking, today I will write her a letter telling her that I have been here, close to earth and to home; knowing that, when I tell her this, she will know that I still feel that I can do part of the world's good work, and that all is therefore well with the work of her hands.

GILBERT MAXWELL

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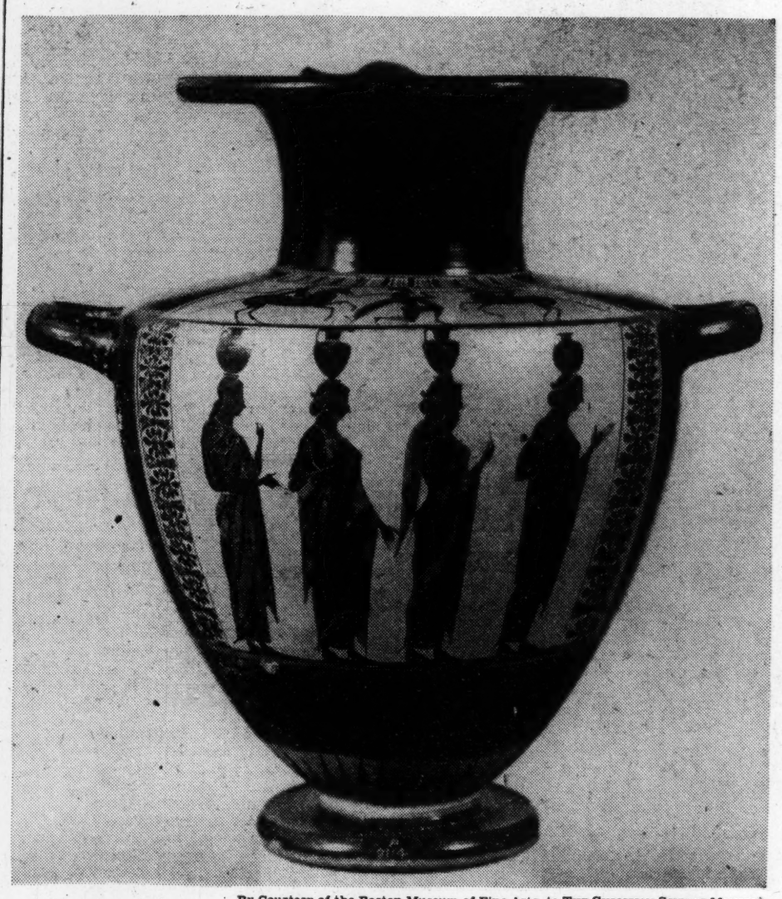
Walk in First Snow

I am the first today to walk this world
Where moved last night the mystery of snow.
Here where the banners of the ice are furled
Blooms the deep garden where white blossoms glow.
Along the hill I see the path I made,
Strange hieroglyphs upon a drifting stone.
Here where there is no music of the spade
I say the words aloud: "I am alone."
But, even as I speak, a brittle spray
Cold as regret and sharp as ancient pride
Lifts from the snow and swirls across my way—
And winter's wind is walking at my side!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ANCIENT GREEK WATER JAR

This jar is classified as a hydria, after the Greek word for water. Such vessels were used for conveying the water supply from springs. We may observe in the frieze which decorates the vase how four women carry their hydrias balanced on top of their heads. The hydria was a three-handled vase, with two handles on the shoulder for lifting and one on the neck for carrying. Other vases such as the krater and amphora had two handles, while the lecythos, an oil flask, had but one.

The decoration consists of black figures, the outlines and details of which have been incised. While vases of earlier centuries were decorated either with geometric motives or floral and animal forms, the Greeks preferred at a later stage to portray mythical or realistic scenes, confining the floral patterns to borders. On this hydria all four women are facing in the same direction. As they support the water-pots on their heads, they have been portrayed with little variations of gesture and costume, enough to obviate the idea of mechanical repetition.

Pastoral Poetry at Its Fountainhead

Greek bucolic poetry, as we know it, begins, if it does not end, with Theocritus.

No doubt there already existed in his time a certain body of popular country-songs. . . . How far they were used, polished, and improved by Theocritus it is impossible to say—probably (and by analogy) a good deal. A man of genius *"prend son bien ou il le trouve,"* and makes it his. So Homer—if we may talk of such a person—did before Theocritus, and so Burns did after him.

But if Theocritus had no ancestors, he has had an enormous progeny; for it is not too much to say that he is the fountainhead of all European pastoral poetry. . . . When the Greek genius seemed about to lose itself in the quicksands of Alexandrian pedantry, there arose this wonderful new kind of poetry, the pastoral. *"Admirabilis in suo genere,"* says Quintilian of Theocritus, and admirably true is the criticism. His was the last great poetic effort due to the Hellenic Muse; for, after Theocritus, we have hardly any first-rate Greek poetry. Bion and Moschus are charming, delicate, and pleasing, but the decadence is quite sensible; they are leading the way to the conceits and mere prettiness of the later Greek writers and to all the simpering and insincere *bergeries* of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in France, Italy, and England.

One great poet, and one alone, stands between Theocritus and modern writers of pastoral, and that poet is Virgil.—From the Introduction to "The Idylls of Theocritus," translated by J. H. Hallard. (New York: Dutton.)

Porgy's Catfish Row

Catfish Row, in which Porgy lived, was not a row at all, but a great brick structure that lifted its three stories about the three sides of a court. The fourth side was partly closed by a high wall, surmounted by jagged edges of broken glass set firmly in old lime plaster and pierced in its center by a wide entrance-way. Over the entrance there still remained a massive grill of Italian wrought iron, and a battered capital of marble surmounted each of the lofty gate-posts. The court itself was paved with large flag-stones, which, even beneath the accumulated grime of a century, glimmered with faint and varying pastel shades in direct sunlight. The south wall, which was always in shadow, was lichened from pavement to rotting gutter; and opposite, the northern face, unbroken except by rows of small-paned windows, showed every color through its flaking stucco, and, in summer, a steady blaze of scarlet from rows of geraniums that bloomed in old vegetable tins upon every window-sill.

Within the high-ceilinged rooms, with their battered colonial mantels and broken decorations of Adam designs in plaster, governors had come and gone, and ambassadors of kings had schemed and danced. Now before the gaping entrance lay only a narrow, cobbled street, and beyond, a tumbled wharf used by negro fishermen. Only the bay remained unchanged. Beyond the litter of the wharf, it stretched to the horizon, taking its mood from the changing skies; always different—invariably the same.

Directly within the entrance of the Row, and having upon the street a single bleary window, wherein were displayed plates of fried fish, was the "cook-shop" which catered to the residents of the tenement.

Porgy's room was opposite the shop and enjoyed the great advantage of having a front window that commanded the street and harbor, and an inner door where he could sit and enter into the life of the court. To him, the front window signified adventure, the door—home.—From "Porgy," by DU BOSE HEYWARD. (New York: Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.)

ΣΥΓΓΝΩΜΗ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Πλεῖστοι ὅσοι ἔχουν εὕρει ἐκ πείρας ὅτι ἡ συγγνώμη διὰ κακὸν τὸ ὁποῖον ἔγινε εἰς τὸν ἑαυτόν των ἢ εἰς ἄλλους, ἀπαιτεῖ μίαν γνῶσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς θείας Ἀγάπης. Περὶ τῆς ἐλλείψεως τοιαύτης πνευματικῆς γνώσεως ὁ Ἀπόστολος Ἰωάννης ἔγραψε (Α! Ἰωάννου 4:8), "Ὁ μὴ ἀγαπῶν οὐκ ἔγνω τὸν Θεὸν, ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς ἀγάπη ἐστίν." Ἡ ὀργὴ, τὸ μῖσος, ἡ μνησικακία, καὶ αἱ δυσαρέσκειαι τὰς ὁποίας κανεὶς τρέφει εἶναι ἀποτέλεσμα ἀγνοίας τοῦ Θεοῦ, αἱ πλάναι δὲ αὐταὶ ἐπιβάλλουν βαρέα φορτία ἐπὶ ἐκείνων οἱ ὁποῖοι τὰς τρέφουν.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἀποκαλύπτει τὴν ὁλότητα τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ κατὰ συνέπειαν τὸ μηδὲν τοῦ κακοῦ· ἐφόσον δὲ ἐννοοῦμεν τὰ πνευματικὰ ταῦτα γεγονότα βλέπομεν ὅτι, εἰς τὴν πραγματικότητα, δὲν ὑπάρχει τίποτε συγχωρήσιμον, ἀφοῦ τὸ κακὸν, ὡς μὴ πραγματικὸν, οὐδέποτε εἶναι πρόσωπόν τι ἢ τόπος, ἢ πρᾶγμα. Γνωρίζοντες τοῦτο, δυνάμεθα νὰ πραγματοποιήσωμεν τὴν ὑπόσχεσιν τὴν ὁποίαν ἀναφέρει ὁ Ἡσαΐας (54:17): "Οὐδὲν ὅπλον κατασκευασθὲν ἐναντίον σου θέλει εὐδωθῇ· καὶ πᾶσαν γλῶσσαν, ἥτις ἤθελε κινηθῇ κατὰ σοῦ, θέλεις νικήσει ἐν τῇ κρίσει. Αὕτη εἶναι ἡ κληρονομία τῶν δούλων τοῦ Κυρίου· καὶ ἡ δικαιοσύνη αὐτῶν εἶναι ἐξ ἐμοῦ, λέγει ὁ Κύριος." Τὸ νὰ εἶναι κανεὶς δοῦλος τοῦ Κυρίου σημαίνει κατ'ἀνάγκην ὅτι εἶναι καὶ εὐπειθὴς εἰς τὸν Θεὸν, τουτέστιν, ἀντανακλᾷ τὴν θείαν Ἀγάπην. Ἐὰν αἱ σκέψεις μας εἶναι πλήρεις ἀγάπης καὶ συγγνώμης, τὸ κακὸν δὲν ἔχει δύναμιν νὰ μᾶς βλάπτῃ ἢ νὰ μᾶς μεταχειρίζεται διὰ νὰ ἐκφράζῃ μῖσος.

Μίαν φορὰν ἕνας μαθητὴς ἦλθεν εἰς τὸν Χριστὸν Ἰησοῦν καὶ ἠρώτησε (Ματθαῖος 18:21), "Κύριε, ποσάκις ἁμαρτήσει εἰς ἐμὲ ὁ ἀδελφός μου, καὶ ἀφήσω αὐτῷ; ἕως ἑπτάκις;" Ὁ Διδάσκαλος ἀπήντησε (18:22), "Οὐ, λέγω σοι, ἕως ἑπτάκις, ἀλλ'ἕως ἑβδομηκοντάκις ἑπτά." Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἐνοοῦσεν ὅτι ἡ ἀληθινὴ συγγνώμη τῆς ἁμαρτίας εἶναι ἡ καταστροφὴ τῆς ἁμαρτίας. Ἔβλεπε τὸ ἄκρως μηδὲν τοῦ φθόνου, τῆς κακίας, καὶ τοῦ μίσους. Τοιαῦται κακαὶ δοξασίαι δὲν εἶχαν μέρος εἰς τὴν συνείδησίν του, καὶ ἤξευρεν ὅτι δὲν ἠμποροῦσαν νὰ τὸν βλάψουν. Καὶ ἔτσι ἦτο ἱκανὸς νὰ εἴπῃ κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκείνην τῆς φαινομενικῆς ἥττης ἐπὶ τοῦ Γολγοθᾶ (Λουκᾶς 23:34), "Πάτερ, ἄφες αὐτοῖς· οὐ γὰρ οἴδασι τί ποιοῦσι."

Ἔχει γενικῶς πιστευθῇ ὅτι ὁ ἀνθρώπινος Ἰησοῦς ἦτο θεῖος, καὶ ὅτι τὸ παράδειγμά του δὲν ἠδύνατο νὰ τὸ ἀκολουθήσῃ καθ'ὅλην τὴν γραμμὴν ἡ ἀνθρωπότης. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ ὅμως Ἐπιστήμη ἀποκαλύπτει τὴν ἀλήθειαν περὶ Θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπου—τοῦ πραγματικοῦ ἀνθρώπου—πλασθέντος κατ'εἰκόνα καὶ ὁμοίωσίν Του, ὁ ὁποῖος ἀντανακλᾷ τὸν Θεόν. Αὐτὴ εἶναι ἡ θεία του κληρονομία. Γνωρίζοντες τοῦτο, βλέπομεν ὅτι εἶναι κανονικὸν καὶ φυσικὸν νὰ συγχωροῦμεν, διότι ἔτσι ἀντανακλᾶται ἡ Ἀγάπη εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην συνείδησιν.

Εἰς τὸ Message to The Mother Church διὰ τὸ 1902 (Μήνυμα πρὸς Τὴν Μητέρα Ἐκκλησίαν, σ.σ. 8, 9), ἡ Mary Baker Eddy γράφει: "Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἐλογάριαζεν ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἰς τὴν Ἐπιστήμην ἔχει μέσα του τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ. Ὡμίλει διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὅστις διὰ βλαστὸν τοῦ Ἀδὰμ, ἀποχωρισμὸν ἀπὸ τὸν Θεὸν, ἢ χαμένην Του ὁμοίωσιν, ἀλλὰ ὡς διὰ τέκνον τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἡ πνευματικὴ ἀγάπη κάμνει τὸν ἄνθρωπον νὰ λάβῃ συνείδησιν ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ὁ Πατὴρ του, καὶ ἡ συνείδησις τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς Ἀγάπης δίδει εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον δύναμιν μὲ ἀνυπολόγιστον προοπτικήν." Εἶναι δυνατὸν διὰ πάντα νά ἀξιώσῃ δι'ἑαυτὸν τὴν θείαν αὐτὴν δύναμιν καὶ νὰ ξεύρῃ ὅτι κατέχει, ἐδῶ καὶ τώρα, τὴν ἱκανότητα τοῦ νὰ ἀντανακλᾷ τὴν Ἀγάπην εἰς μακροθυμίαν, καὶ ὅτι δὲν μπορεῖ νὰ ἐνδίδῃ εἰς τὸν πειρασμὸν νὰ τρέφῃ σκέψεις φθόνου, μίσους, κακίας, ἢ μνησικακίας, ἐπειδὴ τοιαῦται σκέψεις δὲν εἶναι τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ δὲν ἀποτελοῦν μέρος τῆς ἀντανακλάσεώς Του, τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.

Μία θαυμασία ἀφήγησις συγχωρούσης ἀγάπης ἀναφέρεται εἰς τὰς Πράξεις τῶν Ἀποστόλων, εἰς τὴν διήγησιν τοῦ μαρτυρίου τοῦ Στεφάνου. Ὅταν ὁ Στέφανος κατηγορήθη ἐπὶ διαστροφῇ τῶν διδασκαλιῶν τοῦ Μωϋσέως καὶ βεβηλώσει τοῦ ναοῦ, ἀνεσκεύασε τὴν κατηγορίαν. Ὡς ἐκ τούτου, ἐσύρθη ἐκτὸς τῆς πόλεως καὶ ἐλιθοβολήθη. Αἱ τελευταῖαι του λέξεις διὰ τοὺς διώκτας του ἦσαν (Πράξεις Ἀποστόλων 7:60), "Κύριε, μὴ στήσῃς αὐτοῖς τὴν ἁμαρτίαν ταύτην." Λέγεται ὅτι ὁ Σαῦλος, ὁ ὁποῖος ἐπεδίδετο τότε εἰς τὸν διωγμὸν τῶν Χριστιανῶν, παρέστη μάρτυς τοῦ συμβάντος τούτου. Ἡ ἀφήγησις λέγει (7:58), "Οἱ μάρτυρες ἀπέθεντο τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτῶν παρὰ τοὺς πόδας νεανίου καλουμένου Σαύλου."

Ἀργότερα, ὅταν ὁ Σαῦλος ἐπορεύετο εἰς Δαμασκὸν καὶ ἤκουσε τὴν θείαν ἐκείνην φωνὴν ἡ ὁποία μετέβαλε τὸ στάδιόν του, νὰ ἐνεθυμήθη ἄραγε ἐκεῖνα τὰ λόγια ἀγάπης, ἐλέους καὶ συγγνώμης τὰ ὁποῖα εἶχεν εἴπει ὁ Στέφανος; Ὅταν ὁ Στέφανος ἐξεβλήθη ἐκτὸς τῆς πόλεως καὶ ἐλιθοβολήθη, ἴσως τοῦτο νὰ ἐθεωρήθη ὡς ἥττα. Ἀλλὰ τὰ λόγια του, καὶ ἡ πνευματικὴ του νίκη ἐπὶ τοῦ μίσους, δυνατὸν νὰ ἤσκησαν κἄποιαν ἐπίδρασιν ἐπὶ τῆς μεταστροφῆς τοῦ Σαύλου, τοῦ διώκτου τῶν Χριστιανῶν, ὁ ὁποῖος, ὡς Παῦλος, κατηνάλωσε τὸ ὑπόλοιπον τῆς ζωῆς του κηρύσσων τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τοῦ Χριστοῦ καὶ ἱδρύων καὶ ἐνθαρρύνων τὰς πρώτας Χριστιανικὰς ἐκκλησίας.

Τὸ νὰ μάθῃ κανεὶς νὰ ἀγαπᾷ καὶ νὰ ἐργάζεται ὑπομονητικὰ καὶ ἀνιδιοτελῶς, φέρει ἔνδοξον ἐλευθερίαν. Ἡ δύναμις τοῦ συγχωρεῖν φέρει μίαν βαθύτατα ἱκανοποιοῦσαν χαράν. Τὸ ποίημα τῆς Mrs. Eddy "Love" ('Αγάπη) [Poems, Ποιήματα σ.σ. 6, 7] περιλαμβάνει τὴν προσευχὴν:

"Σὺ στοῦ ὁποίου τὴν ἰσχὺ ἐλπίζουμε,
Λύτρωσέ μας ἀπ'τὴν ἀνθρώπινη διαμάχη.
Θρεμμένοι ἀπὸ τὴν θεία Σου ἀγάπη ζοῦμε,
Διότι ἡ 'Αγάπη μόνη εἶναι Ζωή."

Τὸ μήνυμα τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἔρχεται εἰς πᾶσαν ταραγμένην καρδίαν, καὶ φέρει θεραπείαν εἰς πάντας ὅσοι μανθάνουν ἀπὸ τὰς διδασκαλίας της τὴν πάντοτε παροῦσαν δύναμιν τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Old House in New Orleans

The filigreed shadow
Of the iron balcony
Falls on the white wall.
Under the banana trees
In the flagged courtyard,
A fountain tinkles
With a sound like lace
Translated into music.

M. M. M.

Forgiveness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It has been found in the experience of many that forgiveness of wrong done, either to ourselves or to others, demands a knowledge of God as divine Love. Of the lack of such spiritual knowledge the Apostle John wrote (I John 4:8), "He that loveth not knoweth not God; for God is love." Anger, hate, resentment, and cherished grudges are the outcome of ignorance of God, and these errors impose heavy burdens on those who indulge them.

Christian Science reveals the allness of God and the consequent nothingness of evil; and as we understand these spiritual facts we see that there is, in reality, nothing to forgive, since evil, being unreal, is never a person, place, or thing. Knowing this, we can realize the truth of the promise voiced by Isaiah (54:17): "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper; and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment thou shalt condemn. This is the heritage of the servants of the Lord, and their righteousness is of me, saith the Lord." Being a servant of the Lord necessitates being obedient to God, that is, reflecting divine Love. If our thoughts are filled with love and forgiveness, evil has no power to harm us or to use us to express hate.

Once a disciple came to Christ Jesus and asked (Matthew 18:21), "Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? till seven times?" The Master answered (18:22), "I say not unto thee, Until seven times: but, Until seventy times seven." Christ Jesus understood that true forgiveness of sin is the destruction of sin. He saw the utter nothingness of envy, malice, and hate. Such evil beliefs had no part in his consciousness, and he knew that they could not injure him. And so he was able to say on that day of seeming defeat on Calvary (Luke 23:34), "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do."

It has been generally believed that the human Jesus was divine, and that his example could not be followed in every respect by mankind. But Christian Science reveals the truth about God and man—the real man—made in His image and likeness, who reflects God. That is his divine heritage. Knowing this, we see that it is normal and natural for us to forgive, for thus is Love reflected in human consciousness.

In her Message to The Mother Church for 1902, Mrs. Eddy writes (pp. 8, 9): "Christ Jesus reckoned man in Science, having the kingdom of heaven within him. He spake of man not as the offspring of Adam, a departure from God, or His lost likeness, but as God's child. Spiritual love makes man conscious that God is his Father, and the consciousness of God as Love gives man power with untold furtherance." It is possible for everyone to claim for himself this divine power and know that he possesses, here and now, the ability to reflect Love in loving-kindness, and that he cannot be tempted to indulge thoughts of envy, hate, malice, or resentment, because such thoughts are not of God, and are no part of His reflection, man.

A wonderful story of forgiving love is related in the Acts of the Apostles, in the account of the martyrdom of Stephen. When Stephen was charged with perverting the teachings of Moses and profaning the temple, he refuted the accusation. Whereupon, he was taken outside the city and stoned. His last words concerning his persecutors were (Acts 7:60), "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge." It is said that Saul, who was then engaged in persecuting the Christians, witnessed this incident. The record states (7:58), "The witnesses laid down their clothes at a young man's feet, whose name was Saul."

Later on, when Saul was on his way to Damascus and heard that divine voice which changed his career, did he remember those loving words of mercy and forgiveness which Stephen had spoken? It may have seemed like defeat when Stephen was thrust out of the city and stoned. But his words, and his spiritual victory over hate, may have had some influence in the conversion of Saul, the persecutor of the Christians, who, as Paul, spent the remainder of his life in preaching the gospel of Christ and in establishing and encouraging the early Christian churches.

Learning to love, and to work patiently and unselfishly, brings a glorious freedom. The power to forgive brings a joy that is deeply satisfying. Mrs. Eddy's poem "Love" (Poems, pp. 6, 7) includes the prayer:

"Thou to whose power our hope we give,
Free us from human strife.
Fed by Thy love divine we live,
For Love alone is Life."

The message of Christian Science comes to every troubled heart, and brings healing to all who learn from its teachings the ever-present power of divine Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Song

What is this "something that always sings,"
Brushing my cheek with elfin wings?—

Treading the round of a timeless rune,
Plucking the strings of an errant tune.

Rejoicing, the glad heart bids it stay.
Presuming, my pen would trace its way.

I will teach my heart to follow the stream,
For no quill binds the course of a dream.

MARGARET ALEXANDER WILLIAMS

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With Key to the Scriptures
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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1939

Delicacies Carried to Antarctica

Pantry on Byrd's ship holds new discoveries —Whey instead of a cow—Candy an item.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

One of the most interesting corners on Admiral Byrd's flagship this trip is the pantry.

Those who remember such things will recall that last trip he took along a cow. This time the Federal Bureau of Dairy Industry which has been working out new ways to utilize skim milk and whey as human food has added dried pea soup made with whey powder; a new kind of wafer to eat with the soup which is a mixture of potatoes, skim milk, and salt; and new kinds of candies made of whey solids.

Then there's a quantity of American Cheddar cheese, made and packaged in valve-vented cans, something entirely new in merchandising this type of natural cheese.

The dried soup is a precooked dry powder which makes a complete soup when one can of powder is mixed with four cans of water. The skim milk and potato wafers are like potato chips, but contain no fat to become rancid.

Two kinds of candy, caramels and fudge, were made by formulas the public may some day be given. Whey candy is supposed to include 25 per cent whey solids, superior to ordinary candies because the solids displace some of the cane sugar and corn sirup.

So that makes the Admiral a kitchen explorer as well.

* * *

Dew for the farmer is one of Nature's greatest gifts, a distinct aid during times of poor rainfall. But ask the man who manufactures electric light bulbs about dew and he'll tell you a long story of the precautions he takes to prevent dew coming anywhere near his product—until it's finished. Even one dewdrop could spoil half a million lamps, for even that small amount of oxygen distributed in molecular form would cause early blackening.

Every time the efficiency of the incandescent lamp is improved 1 per cent the United States gets $10,000,000 worth of lighting more per year, and America has as much electric lighting as the rest of the world combined.

* * *

We weren't wholly overcome when we dropped into a popular restaurant yesterday and in the course of the meal were proffered their Thanksgiving menu to be served—of all things—on Thursday, Nov. 24. What with the 30th being observed in some states and the 23d in others we weren't too surprised that an enterprising restaurateur had apparently pulled still another day out of the hat. The fact that the 24th happens to be on Friday this year gave us pause but we're not amazed at anything any longer. The hostess, however, seemed a bit disturbed when we indicated on the way out that she had given us a 1938 menu.

* * *

Where are the planets in November?

Mercury is an evening planet in the southwest after sunset. Venus, Mars, and Jupiter are likewise evening "stars," Venus in the southwest after sunset, gradually separating more and more from the sun. Mars sets a few hours after the sun. Jupiter is visible during the nights in southwestern Pisces. On Nov. 25 it becomes stationary and then begins to assume direct motion. Also on the 25th Uranus is in conjunction with the moon.

* * *

As winter approaches flounders and eels seek deeper water and swimming near the bottom, locate areas of soft mud where they burrow in and bury themselves until spring. It is from this mud that flounder draggers must operate in cold weather. When sufficient quantities are brought up they are iced thoroughly and shipped to the city markets. Few fishermen attempt to sell eels locally as very few Maine folk relish them. Foreign populations of large cities, however, consume great quantities of them.

* * *

Storekeepers can't explain it, but the folks down in Portland, Maine, have begun their Christmas shopping early. So much so, in fact, that the merchants reported a rush of customers last Saturday that sent retail sales volume up as much as 25 per cent over figures for the same day last year. Some thought the confusion over the Thanksgiving date may have had something to do with it.

"The two Thanksgiving dates may have mixed our csutomers up to such an extent that they're going to do their Christmas shopping before Thanksgiving just to make sure!" one merchant suggested. Others, more seriously, said, "Money seems to be freer right now than it has been for a long time."

U. of P. Post Filled

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Dr. George Parker Winship of Harvard University, authority on books and manuscripts, has been named Rosenbach Fellow in Bibliography at the University of Pennsylvania for 1939-40. He will give three lectures here. The fellowship was established by Dr A. S. W. Rosenbach, Philadelphia bibliophile and collector.

Judging Housing Issue on the Spot

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Councilors at Site of Former Fire Trap in Tour of Projects

Alien March to Citizenship Gains Impetus in Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

tions from persons seeking to qualify for social securitiy benefits and Works Progress Administration regulations. In 1938, the Boston office received 40,584 applications for final papers, in comparison with 22,539 filed in 1935, until then regarded by the Department as the peak year.

The British Empire, as might be expected, is the greatest contributor to the number of new citizens coming in through Boston. More than 7,000 renounced allegiance to the Union Jack in the year ending in 1938; about 2,700 renounced Italian allegiance, with 878 from the Soviet Union, 663 from Poland and 186 from Finland. The naturalization station here handles applications from all New England States and two counties in New York.

Requests to Remain

Trouble abroad also has brought from visitors requests for extended stays. These requests furnish a large number of the human-interest stories which come into the bureau daily. Asked for his reason for wishing to stay here, many an applicant has answered that he is "afraid I will be drafted the minute I land."

On the other hand, some foreign governments are reported advising their nationals to remain in this country in order to save on foodstuffs at home.

A common query these days, naturalization officials report, is whether citizens of foreign countries are deportable in the event their country declares war and recalls men for duty. The United States takes no steps, however, to deport legally admitted citizens of other countries, Miss Ward declares.

One of the most recent problems was presented by an American citizen living in England who married a British air officer. She returned to her former home in one of the New England states a few months ago to find that when she wanted to go back to England, United States officials would not approve her passport since she was still an American citizen Contrary to popular belief, marriage to a citizen of a foreign nation does not automatically cut off American citizenship. Since the young woman did not want to renounce her allegiance to the United States, Government officials refused to assume responsibility for her return to England.

Other work of the naturalization service involves persons deriving citizenship through naturalization of parent or husband or wife and whose status must be determined, persons seeking repatriation, those who were misinformed and have been innocently conducting themselves as citizens for years.

Delays became so great in Miss Ward's office—and it is considered one of the most efficient units in the Department of Labor—that her request for 30 men and women from the civil service lists was granted this month. New workers and old alike are still talking about the applicant for citizenship who came in seeking "neutralization."

Strides Made By Education In Argentina

Challenging the belief that illiteracy is widespread in the Argentine, Señorita Susana Perez Irigoyen, member of the delegation of Latin-American women now touring the United States for the Committee for the People's Mandate to End War, told today of great educational advances which her country is making.

The opening of the National University of Mendoza in 1938 brought the number of institutions of higher learning in the Argentine to six, Señorita Irigoyen, who is a staff correspondent of La Nacion in Buenos Aires, declared.

The six institutions, which also include national universities of Buenos Aires, La Plata, Córdoba, del Litoral and Tucuman, employ 2,190 professors and have a total of 31,500 students, she said.

The good will group of which Señorita Irigoyen is a member left early today for Providence, where Gov. William H. Vanderbilt will receive them. Following that they will visit Philadelphia and Washington, after which they will stop in New York City as a "grand finale" for their two-months tour which has taken them from coast to coast and to many American cities.

The Argentine has two teachers for every soldier, Señorita Irigoyen continued. The annual cost of education reaches the sum of 242,000,000 Argentine pesos, which represents 24.5 of the national budget.

At the end of 1937, 14.6 per cent of the country's entire population of 12,762,000 was attending the state primary schools, she declared. This represents a total of 1,867,292 students in the 13,032 schools. In addition there are a large number of high schools and private schools, with more than 210,000 students enrolled. Courses in English and French are required in the state schools, she said.

A purpose of the good will tour is to encouage people of the United States to become better acquainted with the people of Latin America, Señorita Irigoyen explained.

Yesterday's activities for the group included a visit to Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, a special good-will broadcast by the delegates to their native countries over short-wave radio station WRUL, and a reception last night at the Algonquin Club.

The delegation includes Señora Angela Acuna de Chacón of San Jose, Costa Rica; Señora Lucia de Paula Fonseca of Rio de Janeiro, daughter of the Brazilian Ambassador to the United States; Señorita Mercedes Guerra of Havana, Cuba; Señorita Yvonne Gonzalez Rincones of Caracas, Venezuela, and Señorita Irigoyen, the Buenos Aires journalist.

Festive Holiday Decorations

For ideas for decorating your house and your table for the winter holidays, apply to the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, where ideas grow on grasses, and spring out of gourds, and all sorts of arrangements, big and small, to surprise and delight the eye. You will find many such ideas in the Thanksgiving Decoration and Winter Bouquet Show which opened at the club's headquarters, 46 Beacon Street, Boston, this afternoon and continues tomorrow and Wednesday.

Partieular mention should be made of the entry of the Swampscott Little Garden Club, which looks like a still-life composition in oils. There are soft greens, yellows that blend into red, and turquoise, expressed in dried plants and pods, flowers, waxed fruit, dried corn, and feathery grasses.

Sight of bittersweet and bayberries brings startlingly near Christmas Day itself. Mrs. Albert R. Sharp's arrangement of dried sumac is one of the prettiest in the show. The dark nubby-wool effect of the sprigs is beautifully set off. Throughout the show, colorings of vases and the dull tones of wood and copper, as well as highlightings of brass, blend with the exhibits and with the dark panelings of the walls in the library and reception rooms.

Mrs. Arthur P. Teele of Brookline and Marblehead is chairman, and serving under her as chairmen in the five different classes are Mrs. Marion L. Higgins of Bay State Road, Thanksgiving decorations for mantels and tops of bookcases, of the Federated Garden Clubs; Mrs. Warren C. Whitman, Winchester, Mass., winter bouquets for library table of cut, dried plant material; Mrs. Earl G. Manning, Newton Highlands, Mass., small Thanksgiving decoration for a living room; Mrs. M. Bernard Webber, Bedford, Mass., Thanksgiving bouquet of cut, dried plant material for a small restaurant dining table seating four; and Mrs. Frank G. Hale of the Back Bay and Marblehead, place cards for a Thanksgiving dinner table.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Forecast for Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and threatening and continued cold weather tonight and Tuesday, with light rain or possibly snow beginning late tonight and continuing Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight near or slightly below freezing; increasing fresh northeasterly winds probably strong off the coast.

Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and continued cold tonight and Tuesday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and continued cold tonight and Tuesday with rain in the southeast portion and rain or snow in the south and north portion beginning late tonight or Tuesday

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and continued cold tonight and Tuesday with rain on the coast and rain or snow in the interior.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Northeast gales over the south portion and increasing northeast winds over the north portion becoming strong and overcast weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather outlook for the week beginning Monday:

North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain Monday ending by or during Tuesday, then generally fair except for rain Thursday or Thursday night. Colder at beginning of week, warmer by Thursday and colder at end of week. The temperature for the week will average considerably above normal in middle Atlantic States and normal or somewhat above in north Atuantic States.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	27	27	New Orleans	58	54
Chicago	35	35	New York	33	33
Denver	27	24	Norfolk	49	49
Kansas City	43	42	Philadelphia	33	33
Los Angeles	60	59	St. Louis	40	40
Miami	67	67	San Francisco	53	52
Minneapolis	35	34	Washington	40	40

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 20.
B—Minimum, Nov. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:11 p. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Tuesday, 6:42 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles by 4:48 p. m.

Harvard's Oldest Hall Modernized

For the fourth time in its two centuries of existence, Harvard's Massachusetts Hall has "gone modern." This ancient, red brick structure, said to be the oldest college building in the United States, has been transformed in part into streamlined, air-conditioned, fluorescent-lighted offices, occupied last week by the President of the University and four of his assistants.

Centralization of administrative functions in the far-flung Harvard empire ($140,000,000 endowment, 8,500 student body, 2,000 staff, more than a dozen separate graduate schools) is the objective. Thus new offices were created this summer for Dr. James B. Conant, President; John W. Lowes, Financial Vice-President; Dr. David M. Little, Secretary; and Prof. George H. Chase, Dean of the University. Jerome D. Greene, Secretary to the Corporation and to the Board of Overseers, also has a modern office in the remodled building.

Freshmen, who still live on the top floors, are said to be very much impressed.

Councilors See Both Sides Of Boston Housing

Bright new homes stand out in contrast to cold, dirty shacks on officials' tour.

A sharp contrast of old and new housing in Boston was shown to a group of City Councilmen today as they accompanied John A. Breen, Chairman of the Boston Housing Committee, and John Carroll and Harold Field Kellogg, committee members, on an inspection tour of the four housing projects now under construction in Charlestown, South Boston, Mission Hill, Roxbury, and South End.

On one side—Old Harbor Village—the councilors were shown sleek, erect buildings rising from solid foundations. Window panes glistened in the morning light. Doorways were clean and inviting. People passing in and out of these buildings appeared happy and contented. Interiors were warm and cozy.

The Other Side

On the other side shabby, weather-beaten buildings, some leaning at precarious angles, crowded each other. Window were patched with cloth. Bitter winds swept up the open stairways—stairways on which many children were playing. Across the shabby clapboards were chalk and pencil marks. From windows ran clothes-lines filled with washing open to the dirt and soot of soft coal furnaces.

After visiting the active housing projects the Councilmen were taken to other sites where better housing facilities are needed. While there is no other project contemplated it is expected that recommendations for the removal of scores of "fire traps" will be made.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin joined the party at noon at the site of the new housing project in South Boston and continued on the tour through the South End project area and on to the site of the project in the Mission Hill district of Roxbury. Following the tour the Councilors joined the Mayor for lunch at the Hotel Statler.

Eager to Stay

The success fo the South Boston Housing project, which has been functioning for two years, has led many to believe that this is the best solution of ridding Boston of its slums. Reports from Mr. Breen have shown that persons living in these desirable quarters have expressed contentment that they otherwise never could have known. So eager are these tenants to maintain the privilege of staying in these new tenements that 55 per cent of them pay their rent in advance.

The object of taking the Councilmen on this tour was to nelp eliminate many of the strenuous objections which have been made at Council meetings to a general housing plan.

The Councilmen making the tour included Henry L. Shattuck, Clement A. Norton, one of the most powerful proponents of the housing project, and Robert Gardner Wilson, Jr., an opponent of the program.

Boston and State Exchange Checks

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the City of Boston went through their traditional exchange of checks today. City Treasurer James J. McCarthy handed State Treasurer William E. Hurley the City's check for $10,699,340; and Mr. Hurley handed back a state check for $2,657,589.

The city's check represented $4,229,480 for state taxes; $4,449,457 for Metropolitan District Commission assessments; $1,923,975 for Boston Elevated deficits; and $26,427 for miscellaneous charges.

The state's payment to the city was: $1,890,144 as Boston's share of the state income tax; $672,816 as the city's share of the corporation tax; $94,497 for state aid; and $130 miscellaneous charges.

Boston paid the State $8,041,750 more than it received. This was $2,000,000 more than a year ago and nearly $3,000,000 more than two years ago.

A Hobby That Pays

By a Staff Photographer

A Painter at Work

Mrs. Mildred Loeser of Brookline has an interesting way of making pin money. She paints children's figures on glasses, trays, pitchers, bookmarks, or what have you. It's a little spare-time, homework business, but Mrs. Loeser finds she has more orders than she can fill, and she enjoys painting the children, especially girls.

Antique Show Opening Tonight

With general business well up to that of 10 years ago, according to the statisticians, it is not surprising that Mrs. John Freeman Brown, manager of the Christmas Antique Show opening tonight at Horticultural Hall, reports a record number of exhibitors for shows held at this season.

Most of the 75 dealers participating are from New England, all six States being represented. No other section is so rich as a source of antiques of all classes.

Two famous glass works were in Massachusetts, the New England in Cambridge, and one at Sandwich "on the Cape," the best known of all. Visitors may be sure of seeing many desirable examples of early glass work offered by experts ready to give valuable help to inexperienced buyers. Maine is outstanding for fine hooked and braided rugs, and several of her dealers are present with choice pieces selected for this occasion.

But no State has a monopoly of any line, and the diversity seen in nearly all booths carries interest and variety to every corner of the extensive hall. Whether one is a collector of lighting devices, or clocks, or wrought iron, or dolls, or furniture, or china; or if one is merely seeking some most acceptable Christmas gifts, a large antique show such as this always has the "finds" and "bargains" that make antique hunting a lively pursuit.

Special features listed are glass blowing by youthful Francis D. Whittemore, Jr., on Monday night, and weaving by Robert S. Hertz of Exeter, N. H., on Wednesday and Friday afternoons and evenings. Examples of Mr. Hertz' work are in the Metropolitan Museum, and were used for decoration of the New Hampshire building at the New York World's Fair. Beginning Monday at 7 p. m., the show will be open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., through Saturday, Nov. 25.

Special Census Manager Named

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Census Bureau officials disclosed today they had assigned a special census manager to Fairfield and New Haven counties, Conn., because it was a heavily industrialized area.

Wendell C. Hill, Washington, since 1934 an expert in the field service of the Census Bureau, has been named to manage the area which is one of 23 sections in the United States to which the Bureau has assigned its own technical experts to conduct the 1940 census.

Mr. Hill is a native of Detroit and has been employed by the Federal Board for Vocational Education at Los Angeles and has served in the consular service at Panama and Ecuador. Prior to his appointment to the Census Bureau, he was an economic consultant and operated his own statistical service in Washington.

Advertising Plan Drawn by Rose

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 20 (AP)—Norman S. Rose of Boston, President of the Advertising Federation of America, advocated today a four-point program to combat "subversive forces" which he said were seeking to "crippie or destroy" advertising as a means of bringing about "the destruction of our democratic private-enterprise system."

Mr. Rose, advertising manager of The Christian Science Monitor, warned 200 delegates to the annual conference of the New England Council of Affiliated Advertising Clubs that their profession was "on the spot."

Conceding that many of the attacks on advertising were being made by well-meaning persons who merely were seeking to correct remaining abuses, he contended that "many radical leaders and agitators have insinuated themselves into positions of control" in consumer movements.

He urged the delegates to meet such forces through consumer education, community public relations, investigation of "textbook propaganda" and vigilance regarding state legislation.

Among other speakers were G. Lynn Sumner, President of the New York Advertising Club, and William E. Haskell, Assistant to the President of the New York Herald Tribune.

Paper Industry Rushed in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 20 (AP)—Maine's paper-manufacturing firms are doing pretty well for themselves these war days, State Labor Commissioner J. W. Taylor reported today, because of the "hold-up of foreign shipments to this country."

"Some of our pulp and paper mills," he said, "are working extra hours to keep up on orders, and in general there has been a steady pickup in the industry the past several weeks."

Cotton and rayon manufacturers, Mr. Taylor said, also have reported an increase in business, while in some sections there has been a spurt in shoemaking, "but not anything to get really excited about."

Wool Textiles Pay Rise Move Broadens Out

Efforts, blocked in Woonsocket, bring meeting at Lawrence in hope of involving industry.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Nov. 20—In an effort to bring about a rise in pay for the entire woolen industry of the Nation, representatives of the Woonsocket Independent Textile Union and the Lawrence, Mass., branch of the Textile Workers Union of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations) will confer tomorrow in Lawrence, it was announced here.

The Woonsocket union has failed in recent attempts to obtain pay increases for its workers, because the management of local mills declared a wage rise would put them at competitive disadvantage with the rest of the industry.

Now, the local union, headed by Joseph Schmetz, feels that either joint or co-operative measures taken by the Lawrence and Woonsocket workers would be more likely to succeed, for the two cities "have between them 74 per cent of the spindles in the woolen industry," according to Lawrence Spitz, Secretary of the I. T. U.

As a preliminary for such co-operation, a delegation of I. T. U. leaders went to Lawrence last Friday and conferred with T. W. U. officials there. This followed the stoppage of work by 3,500 to 4,000 members of the I. T. U., for which the union disclaims responsibility, and as a result of which it has ordered all its members to return to work today.

In addition to the C. I. O. and the Independent Textile Union, the American Federation of Labor also is exerting pressure on woolen manufacturers for a pay rise. The Woolen and Worsted Federation of the United Textile Workers of America (A. F. of L.) laid plans at a meeting here yesterday to seek increases at plants in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

Parents Protest Drop of Teachers

A delegation of taxpayers and parents of school children in the West Roxbury districts stormed the regular weekly meeting of the Boston School Committee today to protest against the discharging of 30 temporary teachers and the consequent "overcrowding of schoolrooms."

The protest meeting followed an avalanche of letters received by School Committee members from parents attesting to the continued shifting and reshifting of teachers occasioned by the shortage. In one school, it was asserted, one grade of 52 pupils is required to use one room with provisions for only 35 desks. It was declared that three different teachers have already been used for this class, breaking up the continuity of study.

Other proponents of the return to office of the 30 teachers declared it "false economy" to save money at the expense of the education of small children. A second delegation from South Boston was expected to visit the School Committee late this afternoon

Race Track News Service Is Probed

Police officials were assigned today to look into the business of a race track news service operating in a Tremont Street building.

This action followed a telephone conversation between Edmund J. Brandon, U. S. Attorney, and Joseph F. Timilty, Police Commissioner, who discussed the matter with Mr. Brandon last week.

The police contend that the news service is using an interstate communications system for information and results on races, similar to that employed by M. L. Annenberg of Philadelphia up to last week in a nation-wide race service, which he discontinued voluntarily before a court finding was recorded.

Federal Offices Differ on Nov. 23

Here's Boston's Federal schedule for the Nov. 23 "holiday"—

Postmaster Peter F. Tague announced today that Nov. 23 would not be observed by the postoffice as a holiday, despite Presidential proclamation. The office will render full service, he said, and keep sufficient men on hand for carrier and collection work, as on any weekday. Postal sub-stations and branches will continue on the weekday schedule.

On Nov. 30, Postmaster Tague said, Thanksgiving will be observed. A sufficient force will be employed to attempt to dispose of collections by 12 noon—about half the postal force.

Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, says his office will be closed on Nov. 23 and operate under a skeleton force Nov. 30.

Judges of the Federal District Court have voted to observe both days by closing court.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. With Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Copley—
"Pygmalion," by Bernard Shaw. With Erford Gage and Vola Blakley. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Shubert—
"Du Barry Was a Lady," by B. G. De Sylva. Featuring Bert Lahr and Ethel Merman. Music by Cole Porter. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Colonial—
"Key Largo," by Maxwell Anderson. Starring Paul Muni. Settings by Jo Mielziner. Presented by the Playwrights' Company. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Here I am a Stranger," with Richard Greene, Richard Dix and Brenda Joyce. 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Hollywood Cavalcade," with Don Ameche and Alice Faye. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.

Trans-Lux—
"Murder Man," with Virginia Bruce and Lionel Atwill. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, from 12 noon to 11 p. m.
10. Also "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

Radio—Page 14

Tremont—
"Union Pacific," with Joel McCrea and Barbara Stanwyck. Also "Pygmalion," with Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"Disputed Passage," with Dorothy Lamour, Akim Tamiroff and John Howard. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Hero for a Day," with Anita Louise and Dick Foran. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
Deanna Durbin in "First Love." 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "Meet Doctor Christian," with Jean Hersholt. 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Repertory—
"Five Came Back," with Chester Morris, Wendy Barrie and Lucille Ball. Also "Rose of Washington Square," with Al Jolson and Alice Faye. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Fine Arts—
"The Mill on the Floss," starring Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. Also "Hockey Champ." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

South Station Theater—
"Think First." "Smithsonian Institute." "The U. S. Navy Servicing Its Fleet." "Color Travelogue of Peru." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Cat and the Canary," with Paulette Goddard and Bob Hope. Fenway: 2:25, 5:05, 7:45, 10:20. Paramount: 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:06, 4:40, 7:10, 9:45. Also "Heaven With a Barbed Wire Fence," featuring Jean Rogers and Raymond Walburn. Fenway: 1:10, 3:50, 6:25, 9:05. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 12:55, 3:30, 6:05, 8:35.

State and Orpheum—
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," featuring James Stewart and Jean Arthur. Orpheum: 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Five Little Peppers." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35. State: 1:50, 5:15, 8:40.

R. K. O., Boston—
"Mutiny on the Blackhawk," with Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:45, 5:15, 7:45, 10:15. Also "Daughters of the Tong," 10:55 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9.

Scollay and Modern—
"Jamaica Inn," featuring Charles Laughton. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. Modern, 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Pack Up Your Troubles," with Jane Withers and the Ritz Bros. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Uptown—
"Nurse Edith Cavell," with Herbert Wilcoxy and Anna Neagle. 1:10, 4:45, 8:25. Also "Honeymoon in Bali," with Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 2:55, 6:30, 10:05.

Normandie—
"$1,000 a Touchdown," with Joe E. Brown. Also "Lady of the Tropics," starring Hedy Lamarr.

Exeter—
"Here I Am a Stranger," with Richard Greene, Richard Dix, and Brenda Joyce. 2, 5, 8. Also "Fifth Avenue Girl," featuring Ginger Rogers. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

University—
Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power in "The Rains Came." 3, 6:10, 9:25. Also "Hawaiian Nights," with Johnny Downs. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Old Ivories by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Copley Plaza—
First meeting of the season for the Chromatic Club. Wilfred Curchill, accompanist. 10:30 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Indian Festival of Peace To Portray Thanksgiving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"The Brotherhood of Yesterday is the Peace of Tomorrow," an Indian peace festival of Thanksgiving, is scheduled for presentation here Dec. 1. Red Wing, a Narragansett Indian, is prime mover in the celebration.

Since her marriage in 1936 to the Mohegan, White Oak that Bends, when she preceded the conventional marriage service with primitive wedding rites. Red Wing has been turning her attention to producing this production.. As Narragansett Historian, she has spared no effort so far as careful research is concerned. Two hundred players in all will be upon the stage of the Providence Auditorium, 1111 North Main Street, including 55 whites who have been called upon to portray colonial notables.

As Red Wing is convinced "Our peace of tomorrow is in the hands of our school children of today" she is putting on an afternoon program specially for children, with the co-operation of the Parent-Teacher Association.

Peace is the theme that runs through both the afternoon and evening performance, with perhaps an episode here and there to show the patriotism of the American Indian.

The pageant goes back to the time when Dekanawide and Hiawatha formed their Peace League and established that democracy among the then Five Nations of Iroquois of New York State—probably a hundred years before the coming of Columbus.

The first Thanksgiving is in the foreground and portrays William Penn and the Delawares; Pocahontas and John Smith; John Eliot, Indian preacher and teacher, and, of course, Roger Williams, who found refuge and friendship among the Narragansetts.

In the grand finale, Indians and whites participate, and municipal and state officials, women's organizations and men's clubs form a circle of brotherhood around a common council fire of peace, and here a peace message is proclaimed to all races and creeds.

Boston Meeting Gives Poles Aid

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Attorney General Paul A. Dever and other prominent public officials, and Polish-American citizens, joined in urging the American people to help the people of partitioned Poland, at a mass meeting in Fanueil Hall yesterday, sponsored by the Polish Relief Committee of Boston.

Several thousand dollars was collected from the audience of 1,200, following speeches urging contributions.

Mayor Tobin called the German conquest of Poland "one of the cruelest pages ever written in the history of the world," and urged the public to take the opportunity now to pay off a debt contracted when Polish patriots helped the Colonial Army win the American Revolution. John W. McCormack, Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman, Jr., and others urged that financial aid be extended to help the Poles.

Auto Meters Get Providence Veto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 20—The once used and now much talked about automobile parking meters are in the news again.

This time, Mayor John F. Collins, who made known several months ago that he would provide a referendum on the question of the meters at the special election Nov. 7, and didn't, has vetoed a resolution of the City Council which would bring about their immediate installation.

The meters were outlawed last April by the State's Supreme Court while they were providing the city with an annual revenue of approximately $130,000.

The proponents of the meters intend to ask the General Assembly for a law which will allow their use.

Repairs Speeded After Water Break

A water break in South Boston that flooded Andrew Square and 15 basements to a depth of four and five feet early this morning will be mended and the 40 families now without water in that district will be re-supplied by late afternoon, according to City Hall authorities.

The break that occurred about 3 a. m., was quickly shut off by the Water Division, but not in time to keep the district from assuming the appearance of an artificial lake. The Division corrected early published statements to the effect that hundreds of families were out of water, asserting that only 40 families close to the 12-inch pipe break are affected.

Flooded basements are being pumped out by the city.

Milton Tax Collection Ahead of Last Year

Tax money has been coming in so fast at Milton that clerks have been unable to compute a tally until Saturday when Tax Collector G. Frank Kemp announced that $885,469, representing about 80 per cent of the total levy, had been paid by town property owners.

The sum collected represents an increase of more than $15,565 in excess of the total paid last year. Within two days more than $300,000 was received to avoid interest charges.

No 'Gold Plate' Dinners

HALLOWELL, Maine, Nov. 20 (AP)—Maine's Democratic State Committee has voted to return to old-fashion methods of soliciting contributions for the Party's campaign chest, instead of relying on "gold plate" Jackson Day dinners. The fund-raising campaign will last until Jan. 8. Fulton J. Redman of Portland is Director of the drive.

Fascinating Formals for Holiday Festivities

You may be just a slip of a girl, or a woman of mature proportions . . . but no matter what your figure type, personality or preference, you'll find the dress of your dreams awaiting you at

Cherry & Webb's
PROVIDENCE

Thanksgiving SALE! HOUSEWARES

Preparing for a big family dinner party this year?

Then you'll need the help of Outlet Modern Housewares.

Our complete housefurnishing department offers everything you will need for Thanksgiving and every day thereafter at special prices that urge you to Buy Now!

DOWNSTAIRS STORE

The OUTLET
Rhode Island's Largest Dept. Store
PROVIDENCE

Have You Made Your Deposit This Week! in the
The AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK
Manchester, N. H.

Towle's new "SILVER PLUME" sterling sold exclusively in Providence by J. A. Foster Co.

You can obtain 24 pieces of this lovely pattern for as little as $67.00

Foster-Jewelers
The J. A. Foster Co.—
Dorrance and Middle Streets
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

COSTUME PIECES
in 14 karat Gold Jewelry

Hardly touched as yet—a mine of infinitely delightful possibilities in the new two-toned red and green gold personal jewelry!

Fascinatingly intricate link bracelets in this medium are from $35 to $280 . . . earrings, $16 to $27 . . . necklaces, $145 to $195.

Tilden-Thurber
WESTMINSTER AT MATHEWSON ST., PROVIDENCE
BRANCHES AT WAYLAND SQUARE AND NEWPORT

Plays Pageant Role

Red Arrow

Rhode Island Indian who will take part in a festival of Thanksgiving.

N. H. Tobacco Tax Faces Court Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 20—While the New Hampshire tobacco tax continues to pour $100,000 monthly into the State's coffers, Superior Court Justice Oscar L. Young ruled last week that John Havens, tobacco dealer here, had the right to question both the constitutionality and administrative methods of the Act, in a test case.

Thus, with this preliminary judgment, constitutionality of the tobacco stamp tax moves up to the State Supreme Court where the case probably will be heard next February with a ruling expected about a month later.

Mr. Havens, the plaintiff, claimed that the tax in itself and as administered, violates the State Constitution which requires that taxation be levied on a uniform basis. He claimed that the tax is on one type of commodity and is not levied on each sale at the same rate. Mr. Havens also charged that the Tax Commission's naming the retail price upon which the tax would be levied, constitutes price fixing.

Wellesley Receives MacLeish Manuscript

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 20—Archibald MacLeish, recently appointed Librarian of Congress, has presented the Wellesley College Library with the manuscript of "Air Raid," the first public reading of which was given before an audience of Wellesley students on October 10 of last year. The manuscript arrived, carefully packed and fully insured, from Harvard's Widener Library with an added note stating: "It is with great regret that we see this manuscript escape from us." The manuscript is now on exhibition in the South Exhibition Room outside the Treasure Room.

Mr. MacLeish follows the custom of visiting poets in presenting the College with a poem in manuscript form for the Treasure Room. This is one of the longest manuscripts, however, to be given in recent years.

Canadian National Names Agent for Publicity

Merger of the New England and the New York publicity territories of the Canadian National and Central Vermont railways, with appointment of Joseph H. Fountain of St. Albans, Vt., as Canadian National Railways publicity representative for the eastern United States, with headquarters in New York, has been announced.

Mr. Fountain has been engaged in newspaper and publicity work in New England for the past 22 years. He has been located in St. Albans for 11 years in charge of publicity in the New England States for the Canadian National and Central Vermont roads and the Canadian National Steamships.

Two Mayors Appointed On Democratic Council

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, of Boston and Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, have been appointed members of the Advisory Council of the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee, William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Committee announced recently.

The Finance Committee, Chairman Burke added, is made up of Former Governors James M. Curley, Chairman, Charles F. Hurley, Treasurer, and Joseph B. Ely, Secretary.

Kemp Verdict Is Upheld In Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 20 (AP)—The conspiracy conviction of G. Leroy Kemp, who as a highway department agent purchased most of the right-of-way land for the Merritt Parkway, has been upheld by Connecticut's Supreme Court of Errors, but an error was found in the three-to-seven-year prison term imposed on him.

Kemp, who negotiated land purchases totaling millions of dollars for the 38-mile super-highway, was convicted of conspiring to divide commissions with two real estate brokers who represented land sellers, his trial coming after a long grand jury investigation.

The Supreme Court said in its recent decision that the sentence was in error because it did not specify on which of the two counts of conspiracy it was based. The ruling, allowing the jury's verdict of conviction to stand, ordered that the Fairfield County Superior Court's judgment be set aside and that Kemp be presented for resentencing.

The Supreme Court pointed out that Connecticut's conspiracy law was amended so that after July 1, 1937, the maximum penalty became 15 years in prison instead of the previous five.

The court found that Kemp's allegedly illegal acts with one of the brokers—Samuel H. Silberman of Stamford—ceased before that date, but that he continued dealing with the other—Thomas N. Cooke of Greenwich—later than that.

If the sentence was based on his transactions with Silberman it was contrary to the law, the Supreme Court said.

Boston Man Named Head of Committee To Help Inventors

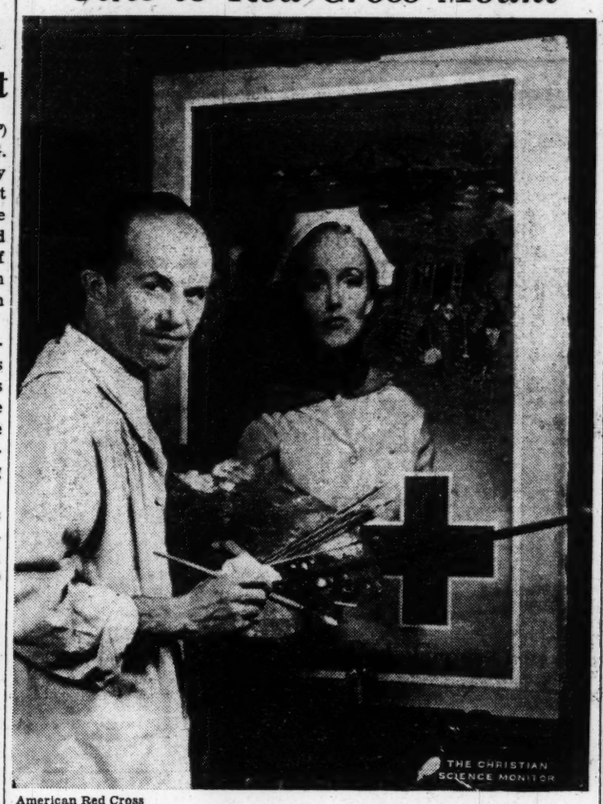
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—William M. Rand, Vice-President of the Monsanto Chemical Company's Merrimac Division, Boston, has accepted chairmanship of the Boston Modern Pioneers Committee which will sponsor in the Boston area an observance of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the American Patent System.

Mr. Rand was appointed by Howard Coonley, President of the National Association of Manufacturers which is taking the leadership in a nation-wide program to honor inventors and research workers for their pioneering achievements on the frontiers of American industry.

The immediate purpose of Mr. Rand's committee will be to see that all deserving inventors and research workers in the Boston area are nominated for Modern Pioneer awards before Dec. 1.

Gifts to Red Cross Mount



American Red Cross

Robert C. Kauffmann and His Red Cross Poster

In a statement issued from Red Cross Roll Call headquarters, Lawrence Coolidge, Chairman of the Roll Call, announced a list of special gifts which he declared were most encouraging and helpful in obtaining the Boston Chapter's quota which has been doubled this year.

In the picture above, Robert C. Kauffmann, portrait painter, poster artist, and designer of magazine covers, is shown standing before the 1939 Red Cross Roll Call poster which he executed and which was selected in the annual competition for a poster carrying the appeal for membership. The model was Miss Georgia Carrol of Dallas, Texas.

Lord's Day League Elects

The Directors of the Lord's Day League of New England at their recent meeting elected Joseph E. Hubbard of Somerville as General Secretary for the year 1940. Mr. Hubbard is a graduate of Harvard University and has served for many years as a Y. M. C. A. secretary serving the Somerville "Y" for the past 11 years.

The Rev. Vernon N. Phillips, until recently General Secretary of the League, has been called to the pastorate of the Federated Church in Bristol, N. H.

The Lord's Day League of New England was organized years ago to promote due regard for the day of worship and to oppose efforts made to secularize it. Dr. Martin D. Kneeland, long served as General Secretary and he was followed by Dr. Robert Watson.

The present officers are: President, the Rev. William MacMair of Cambridge; Secretary, Dr. Stanley B. Vandersall of Boston; Treasurer, Charles L. Odell of Beverly.

New Orchestra Recruits Players

The Pro Art Symphony Orchestra, initiated under the Adult Recreation Project of the Works Projects Administration and now sponsored by the Community Service of Boston, Inc., announces that a few seats are still available to advanced players in the string sections, oboe, horn, and bassoon. At its full complement the orchestra will consist of 90 players.

The orchestra was organized to give talented members of community orchestras the opportunity to associate themselves with the best in symphonic music. Regular rehearsals are being held each Thursday at 8 p. m. at Recital Hall in the New England Conservatory of Music under the direction of Paul L. Bauguss, a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music and until recently Supervisor of Music in the Adult Recreation Project.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatic sketch	Reggie Child's Orch.	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	'Gene and Glenn': songs	"Midstream": sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama: music	and patter	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	The Traveling Gordons
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Springfield Newspapers	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Texas Ramblers
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Radio Show	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	"Voices of Yesterday"	News Service
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Four Notes"
8:00	"Tune-Up Time":	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Author! Author!": John	Harper's Varieties
8:15	vocalist; orchestra	Holmes": sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	Chapman, m. c.	Al Booris' Orchestra
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Ernie Fiorito's Orches-	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Shelton; War news	"True or False"	symphony orchestra	tra; vocalists	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers.
9:00	Theater: Laurence	Career Quiz	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Olivier and Edna	Career Quiz	program	Maj. Leonard H. Nason.	cal Album"
9:30	Best in "Good Bye	"Harvey and Dell"	Alec Templeton Time:	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Mr. Chips"	Musicale	piano; chorus; orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Gene and Glenn"	"Lullaby Lady": Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Fenton Brothers' Orch.	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	National Radio Forum	"G Men in Action"	Speakers; music	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	National Radio Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Speakers; music	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Adrian Rollini Trio	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	Bradley Kincaid	News; comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	Today in Europe	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Salute"
8:15	Shopping talk	Rakov's Orchestra	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30	"Jimmie and Dick"	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Western Serenade"
8:45	"Musical Clock"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	"Western Serenade"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15	American School of	"Musical Clock"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	the Air	"Harvey and Dell"	"Alice Blair"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Serial drama	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian music
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Right to Happiness"	"John's Other Wife"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian music
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Midstream": sketch	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Household talk	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	"Romance of Flowers"
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	Serial sketch	"The Road of Life"	Milton Kaye, organist	Elaine Marves, songs
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	Frank Gelinas, songs	"Against the Storm"	Musical calisthenics	Justin Sandridge, piano
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"The Guiding Light"	Piano soloist	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review;	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	music; stocks	Studio program	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	Singing Sam, baritone	Sports; forecast	Sports; forecast
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"	"Tone Tapestries"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"This Day Is Ours"	News; weather	Household talk	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Vocalist; organ
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Mastersingers"	Household talk	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Vocalist; organ
2:00	Serial sketch	"Gallant American	"Betty and Bob"	Sport relay	Johnny Hart, songs
2:15	Serial sketch	Women": drama	"Grimm's Daughter"	Ed Fitzgerald	"Tex and Slim"
2:30	"Your Family"	"The Farm Problem,"	"Valiant Lady"	"Texas Jim's Cowboys"	The Continentals
2:45	"My Son and I"	Sen. Burton Wheeler	Hymn recital	Education talk	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Voice and organ	Sport reports
3:15	"Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"On With the Dance"	Pepper Young's Family	Ray O'Hara's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Women's speaker	New; weather	"Vic and Sade"	Ray O'Hara's Orchestra	Organ recital
4:00	Eddie Lee	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Sports reports
4:15	"Interview Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Mischa Barr Ensemble	Sports reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Two Keyboards"	"Consolaires"
4:45	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Rhythm Time"	Musicale
5:00	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Midstream": sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan's talk	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Forecasts; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Jay Wesley	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	"News Reporter"	Sport reports
6:45	"Today in Europe"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	"Silent People"
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jean Harper, songs
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Elliott Roosevelt	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Name Three": Fred	Dramatized news	"Curtain Calls"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	"Second Husband"	Cole's Quiz	"Dance Time"	Government talk	"A Song Is Born"
8:00	"Big Town": with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Vivian Della Chiesa;	Military Digest
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	Antonini's Orchestra	Al Booris's Orch.
8:30	"Tuesday Night	"Information, Please":	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Party": war news	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	tra; soloist	WMEX Camera Club
9:00	"We, the People"	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	Frank Crumit; Julia	Raymond Gram Swing	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:15	"We, the People"	variety	Sanderson; quiz	Glen Miller's Orch.	tonio, director
9:30	Bob Crosby and his	"Meet Mr. Weeks": with	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:45	orchestra; soloists	Helen Howe, satirist	Molly": music	Third period, Bruins-	tonio, director
10:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	'Gene and Glenn"	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Canadiens hockey	News Service
10:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Stardust," talk	land; orchestra	game, Frank Ryan	Dance Parade
10:30	Sports; news	Fenton Brothers' Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Toronto Symphony Or-	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Fenton Brothers' Orch.	house": drama; music	chestra Concert	Dance Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	"Americanism," Rep.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Martin Dies, Texas	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Dance music
11:45	P. Whiteman's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Brann Expected to Strengthen Maine's '40 Democratic Ticket

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—Talk persists in Maine that former Governor Louis J. Brann will come out of retirement to bolster the Democratic ticket in 1940. He may be a candidate for the United States Senate or, possibly, the House of Representatives from the second district. He also is mentioned as a gubernatorial possibility, but others doubt he would care for a primary contest with Fulton J Redman, announced candidate.

Mr. Brann, who dropped out of the political picture after United States Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., defeated him two years ago in the Senatorial contest, has refused so far to comment on his intentions, but friends point out he has made no denial. Some think Mr. Brann might be able to capitalize on what promises to be a vivid contest between Congressman Ralph O. Brewster and Gov. Lewis U. Barrows for the Senatorial nomination.

Since the special session, Congressman Brewster has been filling speaking engagements. Response to his candidacy is said to please his supporters.

* * *

Maine, in the opinion of Representative Brewster, will play a larger part in the changing industrial trends which find large industries adopting decentralization policies.

In line with the announced program of the Maine Development Commission to make an industrial survey of Maine's towns and cities, are Mr. Brewster's proposals, made this week, that "Every community in the State may well be on the alert to find its place in the industrial renaissance." He urged Maine citizens to put their domestic houses in order so the State will be ready to entertain "harried industries that will seek haven from un-American infestations that afflict so many of our cosmopolitan centers."

Lewiston is now considering the offer of an out-of-State shoe factory which has announced it would like to locate in Lewiston. However, $7,500 is wanted to defray moving expenses, and neither the city nor any of its civic organizations has the necessary funds, although the subject may be placed before the local shoe labor organization. The Lewiston-Auburn Shoe Workers Protective Association is said to have more than $25,000, representing workers' dues, in the bank.

* * *

The Republican State Committee met this week and chose Portland, April 4, as the place, and time for the State convention, next year.

* * *

Maine, with one of its finest apple crops in years, will experience the effects of the agreement just announced between Canada and Britain limiting exports of Canadian pears and apples to one half the average of the past two years. State Horticulturist Stanley Painter explained the effect would be felt indirectly, however, because the ruling would mean more apples on the domestic market and therefore lower prices could be expected. Since 1933 Maine has not exported apples in any great amount.

Politics School To Hear Leaders

Speakers from New York, Princeton, and Worcester arrived in Boston today to address the School of Politics on National Affairs which opened at the Hayden Memorial Building of Boston University on Commonwealth Avenue, under the joint sponsorship of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters and the University.

Among the New Yorkers who came to Boston to staff the school are Eliot Janeway, business editor of Time; Freda Kirchwey, owner and editor of the Nation, and Arthur Garfield Hays, general counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Following Mr. Janeway's address this evening, Oscar Hausserman, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and William Sutcliffe, of the Boston University College of Business Administration, will lead the discussion.

Mr. Hays, author of "Democracy Works," "Trial by Prejudice," and "Let Freedom Ring," was a member of the international commission which sat in London to investigate the Reichstag fire, and he subsequently co-operated in the Leipzig trial, on behalf of the defendants. In 1925 Mr. Hays was an associate of Clarence Darrow's in the Scopes case on the question of evolution. Mr. Hays will talk at the Tuesday luncheon session of the school on "The Moral Climate of War: Our Civil Rights."

Miss Kirchwey and Hadley Cantril, Associate Professor of Psychology at Princeton, will address the Tuesday morning session of the school, the subject of which is "Propaganda." Miss Kirchwey and Professor Cantril will consider the press and the radio, respectively.

Thought Urged In Buying Toys

Parents and relatives doing their Christmas shopping for the children should pick toys on a basis of what the toys do for the child, and not on the basis of color, design, or appearance, according to Mrs. Ruth D. Morley, extension specialist in child training at Massachusetts State College. "Toys are tools of play, that serious business of childhood," says the specialist.

"Buying toys economically means buying fewer toys, but selecting them more carefully," continues Mrs. Morley. "This means that toys should be well contructed and durable so that they will not be damaged in the hard usage of normal play. Children become attached to their toys, and enjoy using them for a long time.

Stating that children get their first ideas of beauty from their toys and everyday surroundings, Mrs. Morley urges that these familiar materials be designed with the thoughts of art in view. Although toys need not be works of art; neither do they have to be grotesque, she said. They should be simply and tastefully colored, and be pleasing to the eye.

"Toys should give children a chance to experiment, to try out their own ideas, and develop their own skills," she said, "Some mechanical or merely ornamental toys do not do this. An elaborate mechanical toy finally bores a child, or else encourages him to abuse it by pulling it apart."

Apples for the Asking

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has purchased more than 100,000 bushels of apples in Massachusetts, according to the Middlesex County Extension Service at Concord. The apples will be distributed among various welfare depots of New England. Approximately 50 freight carloads, each comprising about 600 bushels, have been bought at a top price of 75 cents each week by the corporation.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc

For Tuesday, Nov. 21

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: "Radio Comunication," Dr. C. Davis Belcher.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:15 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: Lessons in English; news in Spanish.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—4:30 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Military March. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
London—7:15 p. m.—To be announced. GSF, 15.14meg., 19.8m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSB, 9.51meg., 31.5m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Popular Italian Songs; Peasant Dances; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; IRF, 9.83meg., 30.5m.
Caracas—8 p. m.—Concert Orchestra, YV5RC, 5.9meg., 51.7m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Dance Orchestra. JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.
Paris—8:15 p. m.—Commentaries. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DJN, 9.61meg., 31m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg., 30.4m.
Paris—8:45 p. m.—Mus. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.
Guatemala—10 p. m.—Marimba of the National Police Force. TGWA, 15.17meg., 19.8m.
London—11 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

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Newton Puts Machine Age In Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Nov. 20—"Give us men—not machines," say officials of this city, "and we'll prove that there's no excuse for an unemployment problem."

Those officials are pointing today to an unique achievement in New England annals, an achievement made more unique because it was accomplished during a "machine age."

Three years ago, a new Newton playground was to be made in a section of the city known as the "Cold Spring" area, which is bordered by the Metropolitan District Commission aqueduct.

The appropriation was made, the city paying its share and the Federal Government chipping in. And there the similarity to anything done before or since stopped. The then Superintendent of Playgrounds, Ernst Hermann, approached the city fathers, suggesting:

"Gentlemen, Newton has an unemployment problem. It can be solved, easily. Instead of using trucks, tractors, dynamite and engines to clear and lay down this new playground, why not use men?"

The City of Newton did use men. Today the Cold Spring Playground stretches for 20 acres—called "the State's most beautiful playground"—with surrounding parks, rustic walks, drives and streams crossed by hand-hewn bridges.

Every tree that came out of the ground was brought out by men—not tractors. Every shovelful of gravel turned over was turned over by men—not steam shovels. Every inch of the beautifully-graded baseball diamond and the regulation-size gridiron was graded by men—not power graders. Everything was done by men.

The Newton city government's theory is "If using machines means putting Newton citizens out of work, we'll use the men and take twice as long, instead of using machines and doing it in half the time. It costs the same, either way."

A Newton city official revealed, with a twinkle in his eye: "We did use machines, in a manner of speaking, you know." "How was that?" asked the reporter.

"Well, you don't think we'd let the men walk to work, do you? We used the trucks the men replaced to drive them to and from the job."

Cambridge School Teachers Training As Vocational Guides

School teachers in Cambridge are now taking training in a vocational guidance course which will be placed in the city's schools next term.

Thomes W. Ginn of the Boston School Department yesterday was engaged to give a 15-lecture course to Cambridge teachers who wish to volunteer to teach vocational guidance.

Three teachers will be selected from the High and Latin Schools, three from Rindge Technical and a number from the grammar schools. M. E. Fitzgerald, superintendent of the Cambridge schools, sponsored this idea in order that Cambridge students may meet the requirements of the business world.

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They're Putting the Log Into Log Cabin

Jack Quinn

Preparing the Timber for Newsboys Structure

Stanley H. Chase, log cabin builder of Aroostook County, Maine, at left, with his son Leland S. Chase peeling logs for the cabin at Agassiz Village, West Poland, for the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation.

Logs Spell Cabin for Newsies

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POLAND, Maine—"This is the forest primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks . . ."

As the ring of the axe resounds through the forest that borders Lake Thompson a genuine log cabin, said to be the largest ever planned, is in process of construction at Agassiz Village, that unique woodland community of the summer months consisting of youthful street traders, members of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation of Boston, Mass.

The cabin, which will serve as main dining hall and general recreation center for the boys, is the latest gift of Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian Agassiz, of Newport, R. I., the newsboys' much-loved friends, who, through their generosity four years ago, made possible the dream of Harry E. Burroughs, founder of the famous Boston club for newsboys, in establishing the "Village."

This addition to the property on the beautiful Maine estate of some 500 acres will enable the Foundation to include about 200 more boys than it could formerly accommodate in the vacation period.

As the last brown leaves drift down to earth, from oak and elm and maple, the smell of boiling tar, overcoming at the scene of action, the fragrance of balsam and that cool, damp odor of the season's first snow, still in the distance; indicates the site, on a hill overlooking the lake and the sloping green, where the cherished merry-go-round of newsboy playtime will twirl in the sunset, with all its vivid, piebald horses and plush chariots, and tinkling round-about tunes.

The craftsmanship of tradition is being employed in the putting together of the 100,000 feet of pine logs, most of them from the Agassiz Village land itself. "Up north," meaning in the backwoods of Aroostook County, logging and building log-cabins runs through certain families, from generation to generation. It was "up north" that Stanley S. Chase, the builder in charge of the cabin, learned his trade, from his father and his grandfather.

Mr. Chase does not claim to know a lot of things city folk know, but he knows logs, and he knows he knows logs: the kind of post they will make in a wall of logs, the kind of woodland they grow in, how they will cut, and how they will weather. His son, Leland, works with him, for he too began to learn logs when he was so small a low-bush blueberry seemed like a tree to him. That is how you learn the first of logging, as soon as you can walk. And it takes a lifetime to learn the rest of it.

The sturdy carthorse, recently acquired by the Village, is also something of a veteran. To watch that little horse "twitching" the logs into place is as good as a visit to Ringling Brothers' "Greatest." Not the move of a hoof's breadth while each log is "twitched" into position! Peeling the bark with the axe, swung hour after hour as deftly as if it were a needle in the hand of a seamstress, Leland Chase picks off the outer shell of the pine boles, leaving them white and smooth and ready for building.

According to the drawings of the architect, S. S. Merrill of Auburn, a neighboring town, the structure, which will be 144 feet long and 60 feet wide, with a kitchen extending at the rear, 50 by 50 feet in length, will be in the general style of the Swiss chalet, in honor of the family of Agassiz.

Inside the dining room will run a balcony, close to the wall. There will be a platform at one end, and a huge fireplace, of stones, picked up on the Village land, at the other end. The fireplace will bear a bronze tablet decorated with a bas-relief portrait of Alexander Agassiz, the father of Maximilian Agassiz; sprigs of the Swiss national flower, the edelweiss, and an inscription expressing gratitude to Maximilian and Laura Agassiz.

Mr. Chase, whose blue eyes sparkle when he tells how 24 logs laid one on top of another, will form the cabin's walls and be joined by headers every 30 feet or so, is bringing his father down to Otisfield, from Aroostook. Then there will be three generations of log-cabin builders to watch the workmen and see that every traditional practice is followed. The idea of three generations of Agassizs in the commemoration, and three generations of Maine logging folks in the construction is one that members of the Foundation seem to find particularly fitting.

Youth Offered Marine Study And Pay Also

Training and studying to be a future officer in the American merchant marine, and being paid while doing it, is the "golden opportunity" which today knocks at the door of American youths between the ages of 18 and 25, through the magnanimity of Uncle Sam's Maritime Commission.

Back of the program—instigated early this year—is the need of qualifying promising young men for positions as officers in the rehabilitated merchant marine, an objective calling for 50 new ships each year for a decade, all to fly the American flag and ply to all parts of the seven seas.

A new class of these potential ship's officers is to be selected by examinations, on the basis of applications submitted to the Maritime Commission, Washington, before Dec. 21.

Applications are for position of cadet, in either the engine or deck departments. Only young men possessing required scholastic units are accepted, and special weight is given for sea experience, and for completion of special academic courses.

American citizenship is a requisite, as well as evidence of good moral character. Those passing the tests are listed as eligibles for appointment to American merchant vessels engaged in foreign trade, as vacancies occur. They are assigned to Government-owned or subsidized ships. Out of 166 who passed the first cadet examination, more than 100 have been appointed to positions on merchant vessels at a minimum pay of $50 a month in addition to food and quarters.

During their training, they learn the duties of engine or deck departments and are required to complete study courses while on the vessels, such as engineering, navigation, physics, communications, mathematics, and similar topics of value to a mariner. After completing three to four years' service as cadets, the men may take examinations of the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation to secure a Third Mate or Third Assistant Engineer's license.

Candidates are advised that before applying they should carefully consider whether or not they are "naturally adapted for a seafaring career which involves confinement aboard a vessel for long periods of time."

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We've found another place for you to shop for clothes (we know this will bring joy to the hearts of the many husbands around!) that will bring you down to 363 Boylston Street, across from Shreve, Crump & Low's. At Otto J. Piehler's. Of course you've known about this shop all along, but formerly it was known only for its lovely furs. Now it has everything. We mean dresses and coats and furs and accessories. It just accurs to us that we missed peeking in on the millinery department . . . but we know it's there just the same.

You can't help but notice the accessories as you go in, because they're right inside the door. All managed by Miss Mildred Warren whose flare for style is reflected in the ever-so-different do-dads there. Those good looking Nat Lewis bags for instance . . . great big puffed-up affairs that will hold everything and then some more. And smaller ones for women whose size just won't stand carrying a big bag! We liked the two that had big plaques of metal with a gold finish that would allow for a huge initial. There also are gloves that you buy and then have a width of fur added as a cuff, to match either your fur coat, or the coat with a fur collar. Particularly smart. Of course if you haven't the coat, then you just step right back and Mr. Piehler will be delighted to remedy this condition; with perhaps a sable-dyed squirrel short jacket for only $135. Nice for evening wear and dressy afternoon. Or a luscious mink coat with a sort of built-in vest for something like $2,500 careful, no decimal points there). Or a short fitch coat that looks like baum marten after it has been dyed and handled so adroitly, for $335. As for the gown department, prices begin at $19.95 and one of these days we'll give you more of the details. This is merely the introduction and an invitation to get acquainted.

Good Hair Brushing Gives "Set Up" Feeling

Next to having a new hat to wear, we think there's nothing that gives us more of a "set up" feeling than a good hair brushing. And nowadays they put out such grand brushes for the purpose that you feel as if a professional hair dresser were giving you a good going over! Pro-phy-lac-tic's Roll-Wave hair brush is a perfect example . . . with its real boar bristles which penetrate the hair (it's amazing how it brings out the dust that a day's outing will accumulate) and keep it all very lovely. The correct technique, of course, is to use the up-and-out direction. And permanent waves are made all the better with constant good brushings. Just ask your hairdresser. This particular brush costs $2.50, and you can get it at Filene's, Gilchrist's, Hovey's, Jordan's, S. S. Pierce's, Stearns', and White's. In other words just about everywhere. And incidentally it's not too soon to introduce little Ella (Horace too!) to the rudiments of hair brushing.

Little Bunny Scuffs Handy in Morning

We saw oodles of those cunning little Bunny Scuffs at Jordan's for only $1.59. They're the nicest things to keep by your bed to scurry into the first thing in the morning, because they're the softest things imaginable, and they seem to keep a bit warmer than anything else in the room. Of course they're made out of white bunny fur, and you buy them in your stocking size, we're told! This is a special price for a limited time, but for that matter they're always a good buy at the normal price.

P. S. A cuddly warm dressing gown at Slattery's, which looks like ermine (but of course isn't) sells for $16.95, and covers you from head to foot. A collar with revers, a pocket, and long sleeves. Style plus warmth—in pure white. $12.95 buys a good-looking dress at Plotkin Brothers for partying. White taffeta with Christmas-red trimming in the way of a roll of velvet at the bottom of the full skirt, and velvet shoulder straps. Looks like much more.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Vanderbilt Economy Rule Recording Savings in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 20—When Gov. William H. Vanderbilt told the voters of Rhode Island a year ago this month that if he was elected he would eliminate extravagant expenditures and cut costs of government to rock bottom without interfering with efficiency, he meant just what he said, according to the economy features which are being continually introduced by the various department heads.

First, he eliminated needless employees who were placed because of political connections and named a personnel director to see that the Republican patronage committee named persons to jobs that actually existed.

Secondly, the Administration brought about a saving of more than $250,000 by inviting competitive bids for all purchases instead of the former policy of buying from business houses which were in political favor.

Percy F. Arnold, Director of the Department of Finance and Co-ordination, has just announced a new policy by which the amount of money the State will provide for hotel rooms and meals for its representatives traveling outside of the State will be set in advance instead of discussed after the bill has been incurred.

This rule and one reducing the mileage allowance from eight cents to five cents for judges, attorneys general and clerks of the judiciary department, were the most important in a booklet of travel regulations issued to all department heads.

Expenses for meals of all State workers is also eliminated by the order. Formerly it had been the custom to allow State workers meal expenses when they were out of their district on special business.

The reduction on the mileage for the judges will bring a saving of approximately $1,000 a year in the amount paid to the judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, who come from Newport and who frequently sit in Providence.

The amount saved from the other sources has not been estimated, but is expected to reach $10,000.

In another economy move the general store at Howard, at which supplies for all State institutions are stored and then distributed will be closed on Nov. 30, with a saving of approximately $15,000 a year, Herman H. Landgraft, State Purchasing Agent, also made known.

Previously supplies for the institutions had been purchased in large bulk and stored in the building on the State reservation at Howard, and then distributed in trucks to the institutions throughout the State. In the future the goods will be delivered direct to the institutions by the companies from which they are purchased.

The new plan will eliminate a pay roll of $8,650 a year, the cost of maintaining the stock and will make available three trucks and one passenger car for other purposes. The highest inventory the store has had was $69,300 in 1937 and the lowest is in this year when $23,500 was checked in August.

Nazis Seen as Losers in East

In yielding control of the Baltic Sea to Russia as the price of Soviet neutrality, Germany has suffered its greatest defeat in modern history, in the opinion of Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, of New York City, Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association.

"Whatever happens in Western Europe, Germany has been defeated in Eastern Europe by Russia," she said at a luncheon meeting of the Boston Branch of the Foreign Policy Association at the Copley-Plaza on Saturday.

Mrs. Dean interpreted Russia's increased power in Poland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania as indicating that Germany has lost the one thing she won in the World War—control of the Baltic.

She did not regard this as necessarily weakening Germany's strength in her struggle with the Allies, however, and predicted "a long period of turmoil and conflict," possibly interrupted by temporary peace settlements.

"We need to prepare our minds," she said, "for the fact that there is no silver lining to this war. There will be no happy ending . . . No peace will be a perfect solution, but will be at best a compromise."

She described Italy as increasingly hostile to Russia, and likely to become more so, if the Soviets attempt any expansion in the Balkans. At the same time, she warned against expecting Italy to become pro-Ally, since "any expansion of Italy must be at the expense of the Allies."

With the two great fascist states thus increasingly jealous of Russian imperialism, Mrs. Dean suggested the startling possibility that the democratic and fascist states might ultimately call off their war to join in a united attack upon Communism.

Former Boston Purchasing Agent Indicted in Dowd Case

(Continued from Page 1)

named Mr. Rock purchasing agent, a post he held from 1922 to the summer of 1925 when he resigned to enter private business.

He has not been in official position with the City since that time.

After pleading guilty before Judge Frederick W. Fosdick, Armstrong told reporters: "There is no sense is being a fall guy all the way; I have covered long enough. I am going to tell the whole story. I didn't get a quarter out of this. He didn't even get me a lawyer when I was in trouble."

The confession of Armstrong stunned political circles in Boston, for it was the first admission of guilt in the case, and was expected to strengthen materially the State's position when it commences to prosecute Mr. Dowd himself.

The independent investigation announced by the new Sheriff, School Committeeman Sullivan, was expected to lead to further disclosures of conditions in the "little empire" which is Boston's Shrievalty. It apparently was inspired by recent statements of City Auditor Charles J. Fox and some of the jail employees regarding purchase of supplies and the condition of the building.

Mr. Reilly, the Fire Commissioner, is to check previous official reports that the fire prevention system at the Jail is unsatisfactory. Mr. Mooney is to look into reports that some of the walls are falling down. Commissioner Lyman is to examine the personnel and sanitary conditions at the Jail, while Chief Jailer Morris will study past purchases for food, clothing, and incidentals.

"I will recommend whatever is necessary to correct conditions at the Jail, as soon as I get reports from these investigators," said the Sheriff. "It might be that a complete overhauling of the institution will be needed. But whatever the reports show is necessary will be carried out promptly."

Governor Would Save Old Colony

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today called for inclusion of the Old Colony system in any reorganization of the New Haven Railroad.

The Governor, after reading the report of Harvey N. Wilkinson, examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, which recommended reorganization of the New Haven, including the Boston and Providence system, but not the Old Colony, said today he did not see how the problem could be settled without providing for the public, business and recreational facilities of Southeastern Massachusetts.

This district is served by the Old Colony division of the New Haven. The road, now going through Federal reorganization in bankruptcy, insists it is losing money on the Old Colony line and wishes to abandon it, or greatly curtail service.

Four Fatalities in Crash

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Nov. 20 (AP)—Four WPA employees on their way to work were killed shortly before 8 a. m. today when a Hartford-bound passenger train of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad struck their automobile at a grade crossing. A fifth occupant of the automobile was injured, All were New Britain residents.

Police Lieutenant Michael Flynn said witnesses told him the warning signal lights were operating at the crossing and that the automobile swung to the left to pass a line of other cars which had halted at the train's approach.

Art Group Views Andrews Portrait

The State Art Commission today visited the State House to view a portrait of Mrs. Esther M. Andrews, first woman member of the Governor's Council, and while on this mission announced that the aritst, Jacob Binder, had made changes requested in another official picture, that of Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

The original Hurley portrait gave rise to a controversy in which Binder accused one member of the Commission of personal prejudice.

The Commission will make know its decision on the Andrews portrait tomorrow and later will re-inspect the Hurley painting.

Salvation Army Drive Nears End

Another week of the Salvation Army's annual maintenance appeal in Greater Boston has closed with four Tag Day programs as an impetus to efforts to reach the $195,000 goal. Donors were tagged until late Saturday evening, at Cambridge, Everett, Malden and Somerville. The results will be made known later in the week.

In the meantime volunteer collectors in Boston sought hundreds of new and former contributors, so that an over-the-top position will at least be approached. The final report meeting will be held on Friday of this week at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The necessity of more money to carry on the work of the South End Boys Club, now being erected at Washington and East Canton streets, continues emphatic. For this project, $15,000 additional was added to the campaign's quota.

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See complete display from $32.50 to $1075 at
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"I never thought it possible!"

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"*With an electric range*, you simply put in your meal, set the timer... and read a good book. When *you're* ready, so is your dinner. And *what* a dinner! All the goodness and flavor of meat and vegetable juices left in, not cooked out. I'd never change from electric cooking... especially since it saves so much time and work and costs less than I thought."

THIS GE "YARDLEY" ELECTRIC RANGE
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GENEROUS TERMS
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- Extra large automatic insulated oven.
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Switch to ELECTRIC Cooking Now... It's Better in Every Way!

Edison Shops
AND ELECTRICAL DEALERS

BOSTON Edison COMPANY

Cornell Clinches Ivy League Football Honors for 1939—Kansas State Coming

Big Red Team Has Only Penn Left for Undefeated Season

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The honors of the Ivy League rest securely in a treasure chest at Cornell today. The Big Red has only its final game with its oldest rival, Penn, remaining and conclusively settled the mythical title last Saturday in thoroughly subduing Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H., by the overwhelming score of 35 to 6.

Football is drawing to a close for 1939 and even before the final chapter has been added the season has been one of varied surprises. The Cornell supremacy over Dartmouth merely added to the chaos. The Big Green had not been too highly rated at the beginning, but it surged so valiantly that it assumed an underestimated rating. That was partly deflated by Princeton a week ago and settled by Cornell.

Dartmouth never had a chance against Cornell from the opening whistle. The hoped for strategy of the Dartmouth coaches was buried beneath devastating power unleashed by Cornell. The Big Red had depth in every position and crisp blocking that took out Dartmouth defenders as easily as one would break matches.

Cornell Men Return

Cornell is at the top of the roost to stay for at least another year too. Of the important men in the scheme of things this year only two graduate, co-captains, Mal Baker and Ken Brown. All the others will return for another season or two. Dartmouth loses only a few, but they are Capt. Whit Miller, George Sommers, Bu Hayden and the one and only Bill Hutchinson.

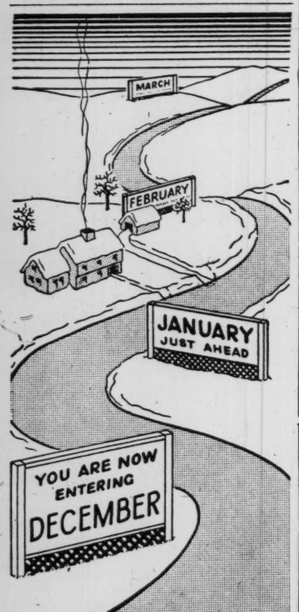
Cornell and Penn, ancient rivals, come together at Philadelphia this Saturday, while Dartmouth recuperates and rebuilds for its intersectional affair with Stanford in New York the following week end.

Naturally the biggest game of the East this week end is the traditional football clash between Harvard and Yale, to be played in the Harvard Stadium. Neither team has much of a record to look back upon nor has either team much in the way of honors to look forward to other than victory in this particular game.

Crimson Is Favorite

The Crimson sophomore team found itself in the second half of the Army game a week ago and rules favorite in pre-game figuring. Yale rebounded from two severe beatings at the hands of Michigan and Dartmouth to tie Brown, 14 to 14, and Saturday bolstered hopes immeasurably by holding the highly-favored Princeton team to a 13-to-7 score. The Tigers were expected to romp.

Other than one intersectional affair this coming Saturday, all games listed are of the traditional variety or recent rivalries. The intersectional contest will find Kansas State in Boston to play the Boston College eleven. The other big games will find the already mentioned Cornell-Penn clash, the Duquesne-Carnegie Tech affair, the Columbia-Colgate contest, the Princeton-Navy battle, the Lafayette-Lehigh rivalry and the Penn State-Pittsburgh meeting on the schedule.



Is your car prepared for what lies ahead?

Northern winter exacts much from an automobile. The right kind of oil, grease, gasoline, battery, and anti-freeze for the radiator become definitely important. Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor is now calling your attention to reliable products and services that can smooth your winter travel.

HAVE YOUR CAR CHECKED NOW TO INSURE GOOD WINTER DRIVING

Green Shorts Against Red

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 20—The boys in the press box were watching the Cornell coach, Carl Snavely . . . His actions, sitting alongside of a table with paper in hand, were interpreted as signals to the team . . . Of course coaching in college football is against Rule 11, article I which states, 'There shall be no coaching, either by substitutes or by any other person not participating in the game' . . .

Just when the scribes thought they had caught one of his movements as a signal for a certain type of play, they were crossed up . . . The Cornell backs did seem to watch the table closely at that, and his magic wand did seem to take meaning positions . . . The only real out is that Cornell had all the coaching it needed before the game, and proved it on the field. . . .

Dartmouth opened with a seven-man line with strength to the Cornell shortside, but to little avail, the reverses went just the same . . . The Big Green linemen had little success drifting and were sometimes trapped when they charged . . . They were "frozen" on Cornell passes, failing to charge the thrower fast enough and the secondary reacted too slowly to receivers . . . One Dartmouth pass was nullified when the receiver pushed the Cornell defender away with his hands. . . .

Student verbal battles out side the Hanover Inn after the game—Dartmouth boy, "You must have gone down to the mines to dig up those players." Cornell reply, "Boy, when we buy 'em, we buy good ones . . ." The Cornell cars on the special train from Boston were more lively going up and continued so coming back . . . Capacity, 16,000 including standing room, filled Memorial Stadium.

Dartmouth scored its lone touchdown on an end-around play . . . No one seemed to have a logical answer as to why Dartmouth kicked off after the second Cornell touchdown instead of receiving. . . Krieger and Captain Miller, Big Green ends, had a terrible time with the Cornell blockers . . . Cornell completed three of its first four passes and we stopped counting. . . .

Snavely and Blaik substituted often, the former after the game was settled so early and the latter trying to stave the avalanche . . . Bufalino, promising Cornell halfback from Swampscott, Mass., tried to get into Dartmouth before going to Ithaca . . . He would be a big help to Harvard and much closer to home . . . Rip Heneage, former Athletic Director at Dartmouth, just finished explaining about the iron section goal posts he devised for Memorial Field, when down they came. W. M.

Three Changes Mark Wildcats' 1940 Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 20—The return of Bates, St. Anselm's, and Connecticut to replace Northeastern, Rutgers, and Harvard feature the 1940 football schedule of the University of New Hampshire as released by Athletic Director Carl Lundholm.

Once again the Wildcats will open with Colby, playing the Mules at Waterville, Maine, Sept. 28, and will follow through an eight-game slate. Four of the games will be played at home and four on the road.

And again, as in many years past, the old rivalries with Maine, Springfield, Vermont, and Tufts will continue, games being played on dates relative to those of this year.

The schedule:

Sept. 28—Colby at Waterville.
Oct. 5—Bates at Durham; 12—Maine at Durham; 19—Springfield at Durham; 26—Vermont at Burlington.
Nov. 2—St. Anselm's at Manchester; 9—Tufts at Medford; 16—Connecticut at Durham.

'El Trebol' Wins

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The veteran Manuel Andrada, Argentina's No. 1 polo player, led his "El Trebol" team to victory in the 47th Argentine polo championship Nov. 18, defeating the powerful Santa Ines quartet 11-6. Three Duggan brothers rode with Andrada on the winning team.

Southeastern

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 20 (AP)—Unofficial standing of Southeastern Conference:

	W	L	T	Pts	O P.
Tennessee	4	0	0	94	0
Georgia Tech	4	0	0	40	18
Tulane	3	0	0	43	6
Mississippi	2	1	0	34	32
Kentucky	2	1	1	47	39
Auburn	2	2	0	34	26
Mississippi State	2	2	0	29	26
Georgia	1	1	0	12	15
Alabama	1	3	1	14	47
Louisiana State	1	4	0	38	76
Vanderbilt	1	5	0	57	81
Florida	0	2	0	2	20
Sewanee	0	2	0	7	65

Elmer Layden won the post of head coach of an all-star college eleven in a two-week vote battle.

Bob Feller Only A. L. Pitcher To Win Every Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

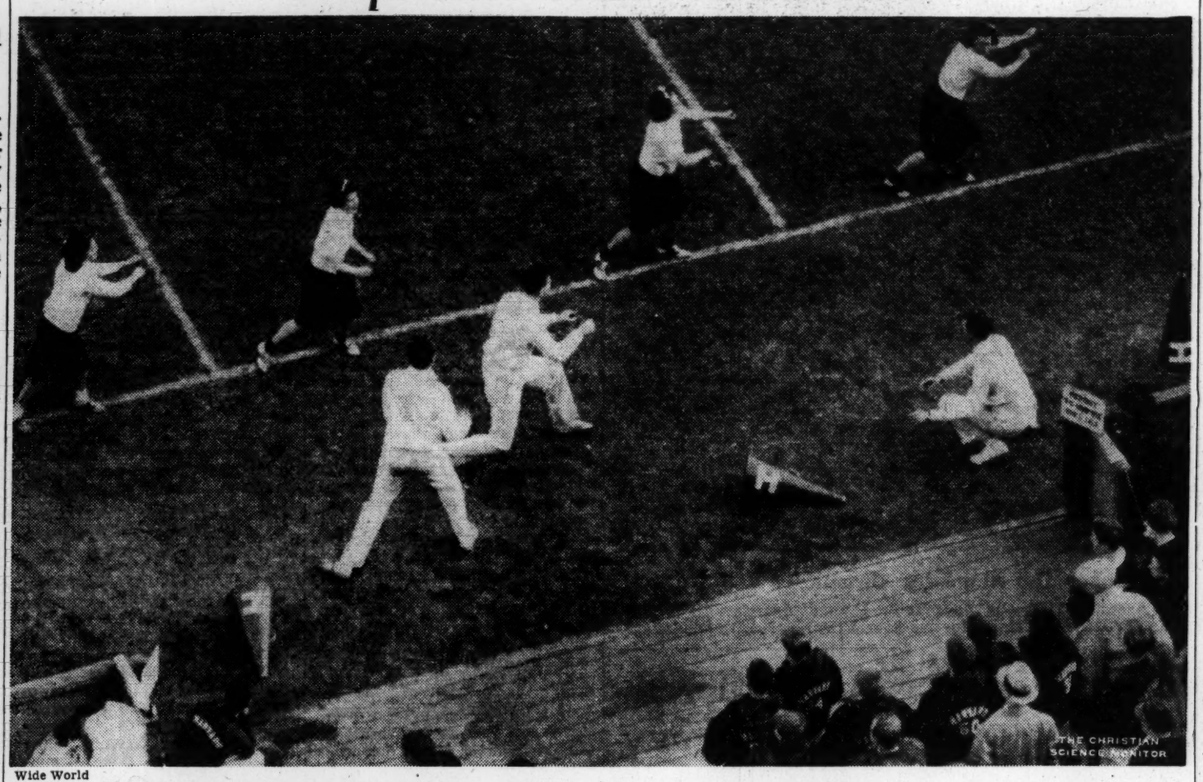
CHICAGO—Not long after celebrating this twenty-first birthday, Bobby Feller discovers that he was the only American League pitcher during the 1939 season who won his series with each of seven opponents. This interesting fact, revealed at league headquarters here Sunday, is just another point in favor of a substantial salary increase for the Iowa farm boy in 1940.

In registering 24 triumphs for the Cleveland Indians, Feller took six straight from the Detroit Tigers, two in a row from the St. Louis Browns, five out of seven from the Chicago White Sox, three out of five from the Boston Red Sox, New York Yankees and Washington Senators, and two out of three from Philadelphia. It will be noted that through the campaign he lost only nine decisions.

Emil Leonard, the Washington knuckle ball specialist, did not lose a series either, but he broke even with Cleveland and Detroit. The Yankee ace, Charley Ruffing, lost his series with the Red Sox—two won and three lost—and came out even with Cleveland and Washington. Buck Newsom of St. Louis and Detroit lost his series with the White Sox and had a .500 rating against the Yanks and Philadelphia.

Hamilton McInally, Scotland's amateur golf titlist, is a laborer.

Co-operative Co-Eds for Harvard



Wide World

HARVARD STADIUM—University of New Hampshire girl cheerleaders shown leading the Harvard cheering section between the halves of the game here Nov. 18. Harvard beat N. H. 46 to 0 before a crowd of about 15,000. This is reported to be the first time girls have led Harvard cheering.

Violet Harrier Favored to Win I. C. 4-A Crown

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Approximately 130 limber-legged youngsters today sought one of marathon running's brightest baubles—the Intercollegiate 4-A cross country championship.

Running over hill and dale in Van Cortlandt Park, approximately 129 of them are expected to chase Leslie MacMitchell, 19-year-old New York University sophomore, to the finish line.

If MacMitchell doesn't win this 31st annual five-mile test, the track experts will be just as dumbfounded as the football experts have been nearly every Saturday.

Blue Ribbons

For this hardiest of Gotham's harriers has proven he has the stuff of which champions are made. Blue ribbons denoting the Public School Championship of New York City, the National Interscholastic title, the I-C 4-A freshman crown, and the Metropolitan varsity laurels wave from his chest.

But Leslie must head a notable field of rivals—including one lad who doesn't know how it feels to wind up second in this race. He is Billy Smith of Penn State, who won the race as a freshman two years ago and last year ran the East's best varsity men into the ground.

Challengers

Others who are not entering the event just to get a breath of suburban New York air are Donald Smith, Maine senior, a fine competitor as three New England championships will prove; Dick Frey of Michigan State, fourth last year; Emory Wingerter of Cornell, Ivy League winner last week; William B. Watson, Jr., of Yale, Big Three winner, and Larry Moriarty, Manhattan College captain.

Manhattan, incidentally, is the choice for the team championship, with the chief contention seemingly to come from Michigan State again. The Spartans, five-time winner to 1937, are strong again, as are Syracuse, winner of all its dual meets this year, Penn State, and Pitt.

Runners from 21 colleges are entered in the varsity event, and there are entries from 19 colleges in the freshman race, which opens the day's program.

Sports Around the Hub

Harvard-Yale Ticket Sale

Although Yale is without a Larry Kelley or Clint Frank and Harvard is minus a Ben Ticknor or Barry Wood, Saturday's traditional gridiron meeting between these two colorful rivals holds as much appeal as any of the previous 57. Dick Harlow's young eleven, with Capt. Torbie Macdonald carrying the ball, will be favored. But favorites fall in these ancient battles as often as the goal posts. Comparative records leave the stadium when the Crimson and Eli enter. In this pigskin clash, the memory of past heroes has a way of inspiring the mediocre halfback or tackle to a history-making climax.

As the Harvard Athletic Association announces that there are approximately 10,000 tickets still available, the general public can sit through this 58th battle of cheering sections at $3.85 per person. Final sale of seats began this morning at the H. A. A. ticket office, 6 Quincy Street, Cambridge.

♦ ♦ ♦

Of all American League pitchers, Fritz Ostermueller had the best record against the powerhouse Yankees last season. The Red Sox southpaw, according to figures released from Henry Edwards' league service bureau in Chicago, won three out of four from New York. Emerson Dickman had two wins and no losses facing the four-time champs, but his came in relief roles.

♦ ♦ ♦

These league figures further reveal that Dutch Leonard, Washington, and Bob Feller, Cleveland, were the best pitchers working against first-division clubs. When you can consistently stop those outfits in the first four, you have something on the ball. Leonard and Feller each won 11 and lost six in competition with the upper crust.

♦ ♦ ♦

Five National Professional Football League games yesterday drew 115,323 paid, if one can accept official figures, an average of better than 23,000 for each contest. As they say in less refined athletic circles, "this isn't exactly chicken feed." Pro attendance records are falling this season with the rapidity of grounded passes.

♦ ♦ ♦

If the pro grid game can survive in other cities where big league baseball is housed during the summer, there is no sound reason why it would not prosper in Boston. To the average fan, this section lacks an outstanding intercollegiate eleven, such as a Southern California or a Notre Dame. Unless you have attended any of the colleges in and around New England, the ordinary Saturday games are not particularly appealing. But it is believed that the Hub is ready and willing to support the pros and their wide-open game.

♦ ♦ ♦

The much-discussed National Professional Indoor Baseball League got under way over the week end, with Boston losing two contests in unspectacular fashion. The Phillies beat the locals by 16 to 3 on Friday and swept the series with a 3-to-2 decision last night at Convention Hall in Philadelphia. The opening struggles emphasized the need of another midwestern tour for Freddy Maguire, with the express intention of signing experienced players.

♦ ♦ ♦

Since planting young Jack Eley in front of the nets, the Verdun Bulldogs have won three straight in the Provincial Hockey League. Over the week end they took the Olympics by 3 to 2 and 5 to 1. That makes three straight losses for the 'Pics.

♦ ♦ ♦

Briefs . . . Some 25,000 saw the Codman A. A. and St. Lazarus elevens tie 6-all yesterday at Fenway Park, creating a deadlock for the Boston Park Department League grid championship . . . The Bruins are moving up the N. H. L. ladder . . . Have you noticed how the weather has favored local football this season? . . . Among the major elevens, the following are still unbeaten—Tennessee, Texas A. and M., Tulane, Southern California and Cornell.

E. R.

Big Ten

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 (AP)—Standing of the Western Conference football race:

Team	W	L	T	Pts	O P
Ohio State	5	0	0	142	20
Iowa	4	1	0	75	78
Northwestern	3	3	0	40	30
Michigan	2	2	0	126	43
Indiana	2	2	0	50	62
Illinois	2	3	0	29	48
Purdue	1	1	2	23	24
Minnesota	1	3	1	69	70
Wisconsin	0	4	1	27	40
Chicago	0	2	0	0	146

(Tie games do not count in the standings)

Big Seven

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 20 (AP)—Big Seven Conference football standing:

Team—	W.	L.	T.	Pts	O.P.
Colorado	4	1	0	79	43
Denver	3	1	1	77	41
Utah	3	1	1	158	48
Brigham Young	2	3	1	53	77
Utah State	2	2	1	36	35
Colorado State	2	4	0	56	81
Wyoming	0	5	0	27	161

(Tie games do not count in standings.)

Canadian Football

TORONTO, Nov. 20 (CP)—Saturday's Canadian football scores:

Interprovincial Union

Toronto Argos 0, Ottawa 11.
(First of two-game, total-point series for title.)

Ontario Rugby Football Union

Montreal 1, Sarnia 13.
(First of two-game, total-point series for title.)

Big Six

Team	W	L	T	PTS.	O.P.
Missouri	4	0	0	64	32
Oklahoma	3	1	0	84	30
Nebraska	3	1	0	55	43
Kansas	1	3	0	27	61
Kansas State	1	4	0	53	63
Iowa State	1	4	0	29	83

(Tie games count one half game won, one half game lost.)

Griffith Would Stick to Game All Over Again

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Clark Griffith—one of the grand old men of baseball—got a laugh on his 70th birthday anniversary today out of this question:

If you had the 70 years to live over again, what would you be?

"Baseball," he said, "would do!"

There's scarcely a man in any branch of American sports whose life has been more wrapped up in his game than that of the bushy-browed, white-haired President of the Washington Senators. Until 1907, Griffith was one of the best hurlers in baseball.

Born at Clear Creek, Mo., in 1869, Griffith is another man who started life in a log cabin with poor parents.

In his early teens, Griffith and some other boys pooled their pennies one spring to buy a dollar ball. The boy who went on horseback to make the purchase handed over the ball and galloped away. The first time one of the lads hit the ball, it broke wide open. The horseback rider had bought a 25-cent ball and pocketed the change.

Ever since then, Clark Griffith has realized that there are lots of tricks to baseball, and that they are not all on the diamond.

The game calls him "The Old Fox."

His ballpark holds many workers who are old friends and former players, and Griffith is known as one of the easiest targets in town for a touch.

His golf game is in the 80's.

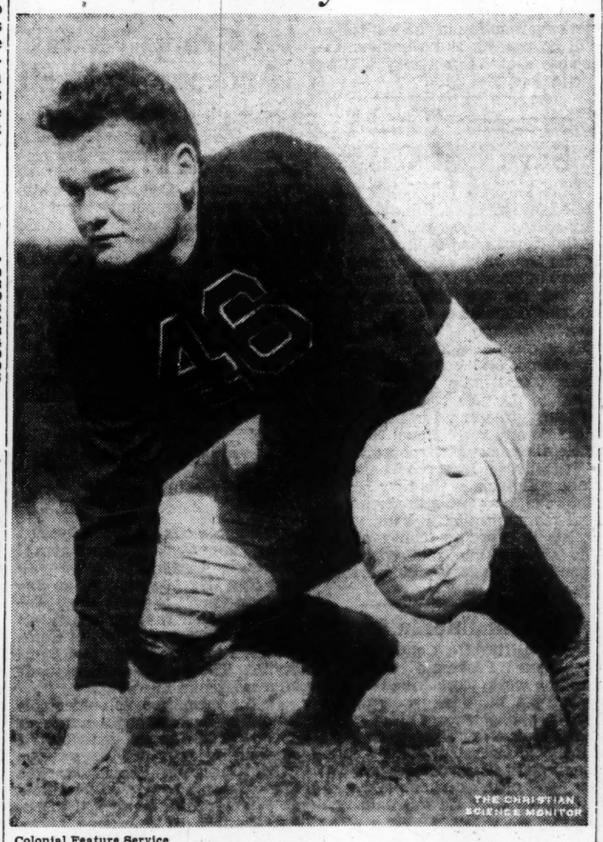
"Pretty soon," he said, "my score's going to be lower than my age."

Today A Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Johnny Broaca, Yankee pitcher who quit team in middle of 1937 season, reinstated by Commissioner Landis and sold to Cleveland Indians at waiver price of $7,500.

New Husky Leader



Colonial Feature Service

An accurate forward pass from Connie Sullivan, this year's captain, to Dean Williams of Somerville, above, at Northeastern's annual football dance Saturday night indicated that the husky, 200-pound tackle had been chosen to lead the Husky football team next year. Williams, who originally came from Pawnee, Neb., was an All-State tackle in high school.

Only Eagles and Crimson Engaged Locally Saturday

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With most of the colleges having closed out their schedules over the week end, only three games will take place here in New England Saturday. Harvard heads the list with its traditional meeting with Yale at Harvard Stadium, Boston College will take on a powerful Kansas State eleven at Fenway Park, and Tufts will meet its friendly foe, Mass. State, at Amherst.

Beyond next Saturday, contests will remain for only five New England teams, with two of the contests being played outside the district. Boston University, which has an open date this Saturday, travels to Florida for a night game Dec. 1 with Tampa, and Dartmouth will be the home team as the Indians meet Stanford in New York City Dec 2. Boston College and Holy Cross will have their traditional tussle at Fenway Park Dec. 2, while Brown closes out its season on Thanksgiving Day (more definitely Nov. 30) with Rutgers at Providence.

57th Meeting

Of the three contests here on the coming week end, the Harvard-Yale affair commands the most attention. It will be the 57th game in the history of the series, which dates back to 1875, and the fifth between Head Coaches Dick Harlow and Ducky Pond. So far, each coach has won two games, Yale winning in 1935 and '36, and Harvard in '37 and '38.

While the game at the Stadium is certain to draw more spectators, the one at Fenway Park should at the same time appeal to lovers of good football, as both Boston College and Kansas State have teams which should contribute to an interesting afternoon.

While the Wildcats of Manhattan may not have such an imposing record as the Eagles of Newton, having won four and lost four as against seven won and one lost for the local eleven, they are of such good calibre that many eyebrows were raised when they were scheduled for the week before the Holy Cross game.

Almost Won

The way in which they handled the Sooners of Oklahoma, who are tied for second place in the Big Six Conference standing, may be taken as an example of how the young men of Manhattan play the game. Although Oklahoma won, 13-10, Kansas State had the satisfaction of rolling up the largest total against the Sooners by a conference team in two full seasons, and but for a few lapses might have beaten them. Twice in the final period they came close to scoring, but fumbles, once on the Sooners' three-yard line, and once on their 19, stopped the Wildcat advances. And on another occasion, Elmer Nieman was on his way to a touchdown after a 46-yard pass-and-run play, only to be knocked out of bounds on the Oklahoma four-yard stripe.

Today the first and second-string Eagles were given an off day by Coach Leahy, after their 19-0 defeat of Boston University Saturday. The B. C. boys came through the contest with no injuries to speak of, and all, including Hank Toczylowski, who was unable to play against B. U., will be ready for Saturday's fray. Holy Cross, 21-0 victors over Carnegie Tech Saturday, will have an open date Saturday, and its coaches will undoubtedly spend the afternoon scouting the Eagles again.

Tufts vs. Mass. State

Tufts, which played its best football of the season while bowing to a superior rival, Bowdoin, 15-6, over the week end, faces the Statesmen of Amherst, Mass., this Saturday and should wind up the season with a victory. The game with Mass. State was the only one last year's Jumbo eleven was able to win. Coast Guard and Worcester Tech are the only teams the Staters have topped this season, losing to Bowdoin, Conn. State, Rhode Island State, and Amherst, while tying Springfield and Renssalaer. The Jumbos have beaten Middlebury and Williams, lost to Amherst, Brown, New Hampshire, and Bowdoin, and tied Northeastern.

The Boston University team was given a well-deserved rest today and tomorrow after three months of steady work, and will not resume practice for its game with Tampa until Wednesday. With Saturday an open date, Coach Pat Hanley will work his squad easily the remainder of the week, saving intensive work until next week.

A scrimmage is scheduled to be held this Saturday, possibly followed by another on Monday, on the basis of which selection of those who will make the trip will be made. As only a restricted number of players can make the long Southern jaunt, the reserves will be trying their best to join the list.

Lash Wins for Sixth Time

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 20 (AP)—Don Lash, fleet-footed Indiana state policeman, laid aside his motorcycle long enough yesterday to register his sixth consecutive triumph in the National senior A. A. U. cross-country championship in record-smashing time at Branch Brook Park.

Lash covered the 10,000-meter course (approximately 6¼ miles) in 32m. 26s. to eclipse his own former record by 11 seconds. He finished 20 yards in front of Gregory Rice of South Bend, Indiana, National intercollegiate cross-country champion at Notre Dame last year. Rice was clocked in 32m. 30s., also shattering Lash's old mark of 32m. 37s., set here in 1936.

By virtue of his victory, Lash became the first to win the 43-year-old competition six times. Willie Ritola, Finnish-American star, won the championship five times, scoring his first triumph in 1922 and his last in 1927.

Lash wasted no time in taking the lead soon after the race began. The Hoosier star paced the pack of more than 50 all the way, withstanding the frequent challenges of Rice and Joe McCluskey of Manchester, Conn., 1932 champion, who finished third. Lash ran the first mile in 4m. 30s., and was five yards in front at that point.

Rice, making his debut in the event, remained close on Lash's heels for the first five miles, but slipped back about 20 yards on the home stretch. It was the first time Rice had run this distance, having previously competed in four-mile events. The veteran McCluskey finished 150 yards in back of Rice in time of 33m. 37s.

James Rafferty of the New York A. C. was fourth, followed by Ernest Federoff of the Millrose A. A. (New York) and Gene Venzke of the New York A. C.

The Millrose Club with 35 points retained its team championship, beating the New York A. C. by two points. The Shanahan Catholic Club of Philadelphia tied for third with the Norfolk Y. M. A. of Roxbury, Mass., each scoring 69 points.

Slippery Rock Has Challenger

NEW ORLEANS, La. Nov. 20 (AP)—Louisiana, that football land where a fullback was once made a state senator for his grid exploits, may have two of its college teams in post-season Bowl games this year.

Tulane is considered hereabouts as a cinch for the Sugar Bowl and now Louisiana Normal College, champions in one Conference and leading the standings in another, might get into a "Brain Bowl" game with Slippery Rock Teachers of Pennsylvania.

Normal has won its first nine games, rolling up 182 points to the opponents' 18 and gaining an average of more than 300 yards per game.

All of that seemed so much wasted effort, as far as national glory was concerned, until yesterday it became known Slippery Rock was looking for an opponent to replace Maryville, Mo., Teachers who tentatively withdrew from a proposed "Brain Bowl" game—so called because the contestants were to be Teachers' Colleges. Seven Maryville players were going to national guard camp and would be unable to play. The Athletic Director was maneuvering to have them excused.

Normal officials, although they would not commit themselves, let it be known they were "definitely interested" in a Bowl game.

Slippery Rock has completed its schedule unbeaten and untied, but Normal plays Mississippi Teachers Thursday and Southwestern Louisiana Institute the following Thursday.

The Normal demons already have won the Louisiana Intercollegiate Conference, composed of five schools, and top the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association standings with five victories.

Another question: When could the game be played? The St. Joseph (Mo.) Chamber of Commerce, sponsoring the game, wants it to be Dec. 2. That is too early for Normal in view of its schedule, and it gets mighty cold in Missouri after that.

Field Hockey

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20 (AP)—The Northeast United States Women's Field Hockey Association tournament came to a close yesterday with its Varsity team defeating the Reserves, 2 to 0.

Members chosen to represent the group in the National Tournament at Cleveland starting Thursday played in the game, which featured a program of seven contests. The Varsity scored both its goals in the first half, Valentine Edgar, left inside, and Florence Reilly, right inside, registering one each.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 20 (AP)—Five Virginia District players dominated the all-tournament first eleven chosen Saturday night after completion of the Southeast District championships of the U. S. Women's Field Hockey Association at Warinanco Park here.

Chosen from the Virginia District team, which won both its tourney games by 1-0 scores during the two-day tourney, were Florence Lowe, right inner; Harriet Walton, right half; Elizabeth Douglas, center half; Constance Currie, left half, and Elizabeth Burger, goalie.

Baltimore District placed three girls, Bennett Wilcox, right back; Josephine Fiske, left back, and Betty Lewis, left wing. Washington District's only nominee was Virginia Junkin, right wing.

Southern California Journeys to South Bend, Ind., for Feature Gridiron Game

Oklahoma Stops Christman But Punter Stops Sooners

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Any college football team that can get this far in the season and still hang onto its ideas about winning a championship, or taking a nice trip to some Bowl for the year-end holidays, generally is very stubborn about giving up such thoughts.

Oklahoma's Sooners, intent upon showing Missouri's Paul Christman he couldn't pass sitting down, forgot Ronnie King could stand up and kick. As a result, they suffered their first defeat, 7-6, at Missouri's hands Saturday and a similar loss in national prestige. King's kicking put them in the hole; a blocked kick produced the Tiger touchdown.

A blocked kick, plus a hard-charging line and a superb pass defense, enabled once-beaten Duke to eliminate North Carolina from the unbeaten ranks, 13-3, and take the lead in the Southern Conference race.

Otherwise, the national gridiron situation remains much the same as a week ago and shows signs of working toward a final decision only in a few scattered sections this week.

Hold Their Places

Cornell, Tennessee and Texas A. & M., held their places last week as national leaders among a dozen surviving unbeaten and untied teams, with Duquesne and Colorado Mines in second rank. The contenders for the Pacific Coast Conference title and a New Year's Day job in the Rose Bowl—Southern California and U. C. L. A.—are unbeaten but tied, along with Tulane, Georgetown, Rutgers and Richmond.

More than a dozen big names in football, including Missouri, Ohio State, Duke and Notre Dame, are on the list of once-beaten teams that can hold up their heads in any company.

The first of this year's two Thanksgiving days, Nov. 23, doesn't cut much ice in this week's doings, but the Big Ten and Big Six titles come up for final settlement Saturday.

Surveying the situation by sections for the coming week:

Eastern Teams

East: Cornell's 35-6 rout of a good Dartmouth team convinced the few remaining doubters the Big Red team is the East's class. Cornell winds up the season Saturday against its traditional rival, Pennsylvania, which gave Michigan quite a tussle before going down, 19-17. It isn't hard to pick Cornell the "Ivy League" champion.

Duquesne, idle last Saturday, faces Carnegie Tech, which took a 21-0 drubbing from Holy Cross Georgetown, once tied, wound up its second-straight unbeaten season with a 14-0 win over New York University and has some sort of a title claim.

Boston College, 19-0 winner over Boston U. and rival of Holy Cross for the "Poison Ivy" group's top ranking, takes on Kansas State in preparation for its Dec. 2 tussle with the Crusaders.

Princeton's Tigers took the "Big Three" crown by beating Yale, 13-7, and encounter Navy next. Yale and Harvard clash in their traditionally "big" game, in which all past records are forgotten. Penn State, which tied Army, 14-14, and Pittsburgh, beaten 14-13 by Nebraska, meet in another important contest, as do Columbia and Colgate, shut out 25-0 by Tulane and 7-0 by Syracuse, respectively.

Southern Conference

South: Duke figures to retain its Southern Conference lead as it tapers off after the North Carolina game by playing North Carolina State, which beat out Furman, 12-7. Richmond, unbeaten in the Conference and in line for a share of the title, plays Thursday against William and Mary, which downed Washington and Lee, 18-14, for its first circuit victory. Clemson, with similar prospects, is idle. Richmond and Clemson won easily from non-Conference foes last week.

Tennessee, despite its national prominence and 13-0 win over the determined Vanderbilt team, shares the Southeastern Conference lead with Georgia Tech, 6-0 winner over Alabama. The Vols don't play again until they meet Kentucky the second Thanksgiving, Nov. 30. Meanwhile, Tech faces Florida, which turned in a rather surprising 13-0 victory over Miami, but hardly looks like a threat to the Yellowjackets. Tulane, also very much in the title picture, has a workout listed against Sewanee, just good enough to beat the Citadel, 14-7. Auburn-Georgia and Mississippi-Mississippi State are other Conference pairings.

Ohio State Set

Midwest: Ohio State can't get worse than a tie for the Big Ten title as a result of Saturday's 21-0 victory over Illinois. And even if the Buckeyes blow their climax game with Michigan, they won't be tied until Iowa gets past the Northwestern barrier. Iowa, with Nile Kinnick again in the 60-minute starring role, beat Minnesota, 13-9, while Northwestern lost, 7-0, to Notre Dame.

The situation is much the same in the Big Six, where Missouri has only to get past the weak Kansas team to claim the title. Kansas lost, 14-7, to George Washington last week. Oklahoma and Nebraska, tied for second, settle their argument in the other windup game.

Notre Dame, the mighty "independent," faces Southern California in a game that comes close to being the week's standout. The Trojans were idle last Saturday in preparation. Michigan State plays Temple in another intersectional tilt.

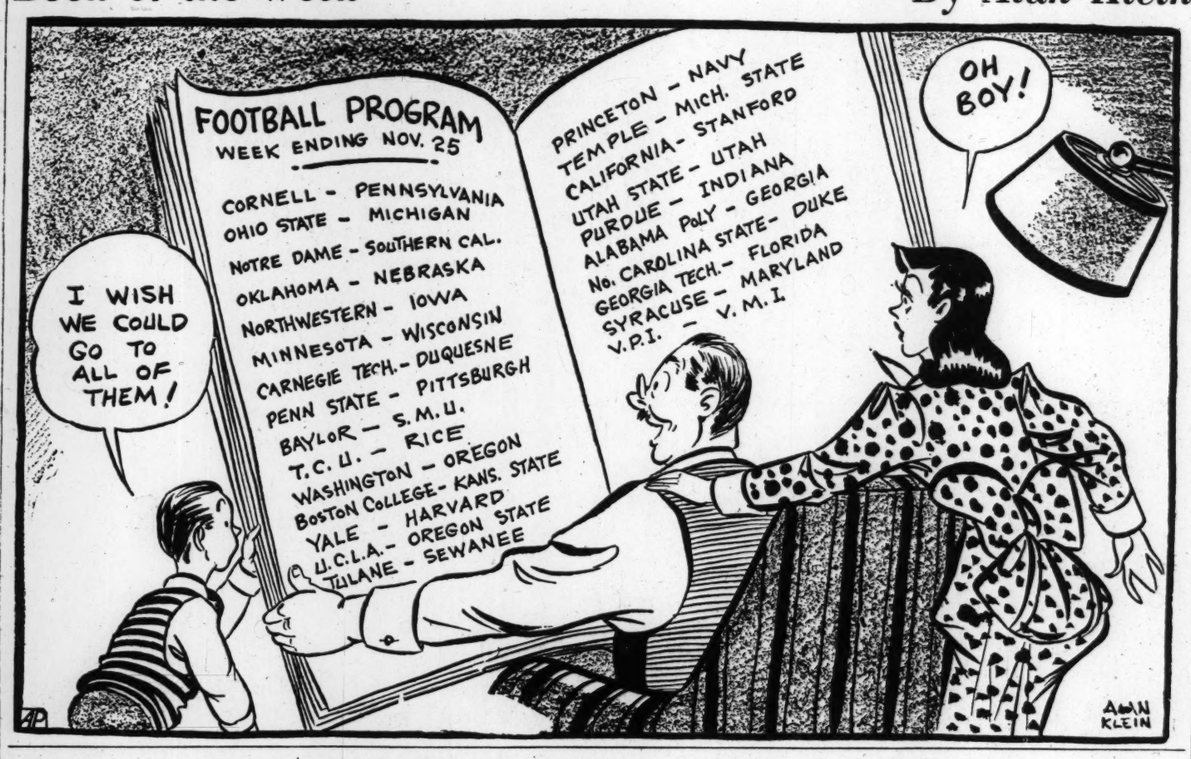
Texas Aggies Idle

Southwest: The all-conquering Texas Aggies are idle until they meet Texas Nov. 30. Baylor's Bears will make another bid to stay in the running for the Southwest Conference title when they meet Southern Methodist. Baylor beat Centenary, 13-6, in a non-Conference game; the Mustangs were upset victims of Arkansas, 14-0, Friday. Rice, latest victim of the Aggies, 19-0, plays Texas Christian, which went down, 25-19, before Texas. Texas Tech, beaten by Marquette, 22-10, meets another intersectional foe, Montana.

Pacific Coast: Although held to a scoreless tie by Santa Clara, a tough opponent for anybody, U. C. L. A. still is in position to beat out Southern California for the Pacific Coast Conference championship. The Uclans have a hard game coming up against Oregon State, which has lost only to U. S. C. and handed California a 21-0 lacing Saturday. The classic Stanford-California tussle has the status of a cellar-championship affair, as the Indians lost, 7-0, to Washington State. Oregon and Washington play Thursday, as do San Jose State and Fresno State, two of the unbeaten and untied little fellows.

Rocky Mountain Big Seven: Colorado's 12-6 triumph over Brigham Young gave the Buffs a clear lead in the Big Seven lead, with Denver and Utah tied for second. Utah moved up with a 42-7 win over Colorado State and this week encounters Utah State, 20-13 winner over Wyoming. Denver plays Idaho Thursday as a warm-up for the title scrap with Colorado a week later.

Book of the Week —By Alan Klein



Maple Leafs Running Away With League

National Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Toronto	4	0	1	17	2	9
Canadiens	3	0	1	17	2	7
Chicago	3	3	0	11	18	6
Detroit	2	3	1	10	17	5
Boston	2	2	1	9	11	5
Rangers	1	3	2	8	9	4
Americans	0	4	0	4	11	0

Results Nov. 18

Toronto 3, Detroit 0.
Rangers 3, Americans 1.

Results Nov. 19

Canadiens 2, Rangers 1.
Boston 2, Chicago 0.
Toronto 7, Detroit 1.

Falling leaves in the Fall has nothing to do with the Toronto Maple Leafs in hockey. The Leafs of hockey bloom in the Fall as evidenced in the National Hockey League standing this morning.

The Smythe team has gone five-straight games without defeat and only one tie to mar an otherwise perfect record. They have beaten Rangers, Boston and Detroit (twice) and the tie was with the Rangers. Not only do the Leafs lead the league standing in points, they also lead in goals scored.

Over the week end the Leafs subdued the possible hopes of Jack Adams' Red Wings by going easy on them 3-0 in Toronto, Saturday night, and then "whupping 'em good" last night before the home gathering of the Wings, 7 to 1—ten goals for and only one against in two games.

As matters stand right now Hal 'Turk' Broda has justifiable claims on the Vezina trophy for goalies with an average of less than half a goal scored against him in five games played. The Leafs have beaten Brimsek of Boston five times in one game, Dave Kerr of Rangers twice in two games and Detroit 10 times in two games—they have not been shutout yet.

Chicago Black Hawks were unable to maintain their hold on first place against the pace of Toronto. They might have been in second place today had they been able to hold off the Bruins for one more period last night. Both teams were handicapped, Bruins playing without Shore and Crawford, and Chicago without Seibert. Roy Conacher scored the winning goal at 9:32 of the final period, and Schmidt broke away at 19:59 for the clincher. It was Brimsek's first shutout of the season.

The surprise team of the circuit has been Canadiens. Last night they added to their achievements when they stunned the New York Rangers with a 2-1 triumph right on Ranger ice, in overtime. Polly Drouin, speedy little forward, provided the goal to send the game into overtime at 4:01 of the third period and then broke the Rangers with another goal halfway through the overtime. Alex Shibicky tallied the Ranger point early in the second session.

There is likely to be something in the nature of an uprising in New York. Rangers and Americans have played a total of 10 games between them and the only victory was the Ranger triumph over Americans Saturday night, 3 to 1. In other games Rangers tied with Toronto and Detroit and lost to Toronto, Canadiens, and Chicago. Americans have lost to Canadiens, Chicago, Detroit, and Rangers. Perhaps it is just as well that the five-day-week bike races open in the Garden for this week—the fans might get their attention on something else for a moment.

W. M.

Last Year's College Aces Carry On in Pro Football

National Pro Football League

Eastern Division

Club	Won	Lost	Tied	Points For	Agst
Washington	7	1	1	204	78
New York	7	1	1	131	71
Brooklyn	4	5	1	101	191
Philadelphia	0	7	1	63	127
Pittsburgh	0	8	1	76	187

Western Division

Green Bay	7	2	0	214	140
Chicago Bears	7	3	0	250	150
Detroit	6	3	0	131	107
Cleveland	4	4	1	154	144
Chicago Cardinals	1	9	0	77	206

Results Nov. 19

Green Bay 28, Brooklyn 0.
New York 23, Pittsburgh 7.
Chicago Bears 27, Philadelphia 14.
Washington 28, Chicago Cardinals 7.
Cleveland 14, Detroit 3.

Games This Week

Thursday—Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Sunday: Brooklyn at New York; Detroit at Washington; Bears at Cardinals; Green Bay at Cleveland.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 (AP)—Professional football's glamor boys—the Davey O'Briens, Parker Halls, and Sid Luckmans—are finding fame in the cash-and-carry game no harder to achieve than in the college end.

They are stealing the headlines right and left from the seasoned veterans of the pro game and, in some instances, proving themselves a big help in championship battles all along the line.

The college youngsters also are doing their share toward setting a new attendance mark. Yesterday's four games drew 115,422, an average of more than 23,000 per game.

One-Man Show

Parker Hall, pro freshman and All-America back at Mississippi a year ago, turned yesterday's game into a one-man show as his Cleveland Rams thrashed the Detroit Lions, 14 to 3, dropping the losers from a tie for first to third place in the Western Division of the National League.

Hall accounted for both touchdowns with deft aerial pitching, tossing a seven-yard pass to Johnny Wilson for one tally and another to Jim Benton for the second touchdown. Hall connected for 16 passes in 25 attempts and a net total of 149 yards. He now has completed 76 in 155 tries in nine games, five short of the season record held by Washington's Sammy Baugh.

Completed 21 Passes

But even this dazzling performance was below that of little Davey O'Brien, Texas Christian All-America of 1938, who completed passes all over the field, in vain, for the Philadelphia Eagles. O'Brien connected for 21 out of 36, breaking his own league record of 19 completed passes for a single game, but the Eagles lost the game to the Chicago Bears, 27 to 14. His passes gained a total of 247 yards and represented virtually the entire Philly attack.

The Bears also displayed profreshmen to good advantage. Coach George Halas started a complete backfield of ex-college stars—Sid Luckman at quarter, Bill Patterson at left half, Bob MacLeod at right half, and Bill Osmanski at full.

Bears Gain 531 Yards

Osmanski ran 65 yards for the first touchdown and Luckman's passing and kicking were outstanding. These four combined with other Bears to roll up the amazing net yardage total of 531 yards by ground and air.

Green Bay smashed Brooklyn easily, 28 to 0, and now is favored to win the Western Division title. The Packers play Cleveland Sunday, then Detroit in the final game. The Lions must defeat Washington and the Packers to get a tie. The Bears, who have only to play the Chicago Cardinals, are a half game back of the Packers.

Stalemate

In the Eastern Division, Washington and New York maintained their stalemate for the top spot. The Giants had no trouble disposing of the Pittsburgh Pirates, 23 to 7. Pittsburgh and Philadelphia are without a victory this season.

Washington likewise breezed to a 28-to-7 decision over the Cardinals. Next Sunday the Giants play Brooklyn while the Redskins meet the Lions. If both win the Eastern Title will be determined when they engage each other Dec. 3.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

St. Louis Browns traded outfielder Bruce Campbell to Cleveland Indians for Pitcher Bob Weiland, Infielder Johnny Burnett and $20,000.

Grid Babes

DALLAS, Nov. 20 (AP)—Only two small boys stand between iron-fisted Texas A. & M. and an unbeaten season.

One is a grand 145-pounder who doesn't even bother to wear shoulder pads. The other, a bow-legged cottontop, is just about the most dangerous runner in college football.

On Thanksgiving Day—the old-fashioned Nov. 30 one—the Aggies come face to face with Cowboy Jack Crain and Gilly Davis, two kids who are just as liable to bound 65 yards for a touchdown as look you in the eye.

Backbone of the University of Texas Longhorns most of them sophomores, is this breathless pair. They have scored 12 touchdowns. Eighty points is their total; the Texas team's is 105.

Saturday the Crain-Davis partnership buried Texas Christian 25-19 in the most sensational Southwest Conference battle of modern times.

It went like this: Crain dodged 66 yards for a touchdown on the first scrimmage play. Davis passed to Crain for a touchdown. Davis, a muddy marvel, erased an 18-19 deficit in the shadowy finish with a 66-yard touchdown canter. Davis, on the last play of the game, stretched his five feet, five inches to haul down a T. C. U. pass on his own goal line and race 58 yards.

Coach D. X. Bible needed a fullback who could kick when sophomore Pete Layden's leg went sour. Davis took his 145-pound right into the vacancy. Only a jersey draped his shoulders—pads bother him—when he pounded smack into the middle of the 200-pound average Christian line.

And he made yards.

Mud caked his tiny feet but he booted every Texas kick for a fine average of 38.7 yards.

Such is the setup for the big Aggies, probably the greatest defensive team in major college football. The agile Aggies who have held enemy running gains to only 385 yards in nine games, or about 42.8 yards per game, must stop Crain and Davis if they want to spend New Year's Day in the Rose or Sugar Bowl.

U. C. L. A.-Oregon State Tilt Has Bearing on Coast Race

Pacific Coast Conference Standing

	W	L	T	Points For	Agst
So. California	4	0	1	112	14
U. C. L. A.	3	0	1	64	34
Oregon State	5	1	0	85	40
Oregon	3	2	1	81	42
Washington	2	3	0	35	44
Washington State	2	4	0	20	91
California	1	5	0	26	93
Stanford	0	5	1	19	77

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — Although most of the newspaper sages have already conceded the Pacific Coast Conference football title to Southern California, a few stubborn individuals are demanding the Trojans play-out the rest of their schedule.

This might be the best policy. If the University of Oregon could tie the Southern Cal. team, it is very possible that they could meet a barrier in the rest of their schedule.

No Pushover

Playing Notre Dame, Washington, and U. C. L. A. on successive week ends is not the easiest of tasks, even though the Trojans have more than ample reserves. Possibly some U. S. C. supporters think that the Husky game on Dec. 2 will be a breather in between the two hard ones. But Coach Howard Jones will never consider any team of Jim Phelan's a pushover, regardless of early season scores.

The Notre Dame battle this week end at South Bend, Ind., tops the intersectional schedule for the day, and leaves the good citizens of Los Angeles trying to decide whether to listen to the entire game on the radio, or leave their receivers to attend the U. C. L. A.-Oregon State struggle in the Coliseum.

Whereas the South Bend affair has no bearing on the Coast race, the Bruin-Beaver conflict has much importance. The Beavers have only the U. S. C. loss to mar their record, and can still get to the Rose Bowl by defeating the Bruins, if U. C. L. A. returns the favor by upsetting the Trojans, come Dec. 9.

Capacity Crowd Expected

Kenny Washington and Company have other plans though, which include a win over Oregon State before meeting the defending champion U. S. C. team in a game that should fill the huge Figueroa street gird bowl to its 110,000 capacity. Jackie Robinson, Kenny Washington's running mate, is slated to be ready for action again as Coach Babe Horrell unleases his touchdown twins.

The "big game" of the San Francisco Bay area, California vs. Stanford, has lost some of its usual atmosphere. For the first time in years, tickets are not at a premium. Winless Stanford and one-win California have as win incentive only an escape from the Conference cellar.

In the only Thanksgiving Day Conference game, another chapter in the Oregon-Washington rivalry will be written when the Webfoots venture North to Seattle to take on the rejuvenated Huskies. Three straight wins have been compiled by the Washington eleven, while the Oregon team has dropped two of its last three games.

Oregon Favored

Oregon is favored to win because of the impressive 38-0 win over Washington State, a team that defeated Washington 7-0 early in the season. But the Huskies are a much improved team since losing to the Cougars, and will be out to give Oregon a close game.

Looking at last week's results, when only two Conference games were played, nothing outstanding is evident. Oregon State kept on the comeback trail after the U. S. C. loss with a decisive 21-0 win over California, Washington State added another blow to Stanford and Tiny Thornhill's dwindling prestige, and U. C. L. A. and Santa Clara played a scoreless tie that surprised no one.

The once-powerful Bears held the Beavers for the first half and even threatened to score themselves, but wilted under a second-half barrage that gave the Beaver Oregon State their fifth Conference win. A 68-yard march down the field in the third quarter with Big Jim Kisselburgh scoring, opened the Beaver offensive.

First in 13 Years

Two touchdowns were added by the Beavers in the fourth quarter to embellish their first win over California in 13 years. Ken Dow's 26-yard scoring run featured the attack.

The smallest crowd of the year, less than 10,000, watched Washington State make an early score, then hold the lead to cause the Bay Area supporters more grief. It's been a long time since botn Stanford and California have had a hard time winning.

A 71-yard drive in 14 plays, with Dick Renfro scoring, were the important statistics at Palo Alto.

The Bruins and Broncos played a thriller at Los Angeles, but the U. C. L. A. couldn't shake Kenny Washington loose, and the Santa Clara team muffed their scoring chances.

A last-minute rally almost gave the Bruins a win. Taking the ball on their own 22-yard line late in the fourth quarter, Izzy Canter and Washington went to the Santa Clara 10-yard line. With but seconds to go, Washington lateraled to Fullback Gilmore, who ran to the four-yard line, but a clipping penalty set the Bruins back to the 20.

Undaunted, Jack Somers tried a field goal, which failed to clear the uprights, as the game ended

Tallest pitcher in baseball is the laurel bestowed on Johnny Gee of the Pirates, who is six feet nine inches.

Paterson Makes Play-Off

By the Associated Press

The Paterson Panthers today awaited complacently the outcome of the battle for tops in the Southern Division of the American Professional Football Association.

The Passaic County eleven's lackadaisical victory over Providence by a 14-to-0 score yesterday assured the Panthers first place in the Northern Division and the right to meet the Southern Division's champion in a play-off game Dec. 10.

The Newark Bears, led by Johnny Long and his good right arm, downed Union City Rams, 27 to 14, to maintain its lead in the Southern Division, and the other two teams in the running also came through.

The Wilmington Clippers rolled up 34 points to Danbury's 0 in Wilmington while last year's champions, the Jersey City Giants handed Brooklyn Eagles another trouncing, 27 to 3, and thus kept within mathematical sight of first place.

In pacing Newark to victory Johnny Long hurled four touchdown passes for 56, 40, 22 and 24 yards. The Bears lost Coach-Quarterback Gene Ronzani for the remainder of the season when he suffered a recurrence of a head injury.

American Pro Football Association

Southern Division

Club	W	L	T	Points For	Agst
Newark	5	1	1	109	74
Wilmington	8	2	1	143	59
Jersey City	5	3	1	124	44
Union City	2	5	2	82	113

Northern Division

Paterson	7	4	1	143	90
Providence	3	4	0	53	89
Danbury	0	5	1	26	114
Brooklyn	0	6	1	26	125

Games This Week

Thursday—Brooklyn at Wilmington.
Sunday—Paterson at Jersey City; Union City at Brooklyn; Danbury at Newark.

Basketball by Bee

NEW YORK (AP)—Clair Bee, Long Island University basketball and football coach, has written a book on basketball.

College Football Scores

Results Nov. 18

By the Associated Press

East

Penn State 14, Army 14.
Nebraska 14, Pittsburgh 13.
Holy Cross 21, Carnegie 0.
Georgetown 14, New York U. 0.
Cornell 35, Dartmouth 6.
Michigan 19, Pennsylvania 17.
Princeton 13, Yale 7.
Fordham 13, St. Mary's (Calif.) 0.
Syracuse 7, Colgate 0.
Tulane 25, Columbia 0.
Villanova 12, Temple 6.
Harvard 46, New Hampshire 0.
Brown 41, Connecticut 0.
Rutgers 17, Springfield 7.
Boston College 19, Boston U. 0.
Catholic U. 34, Loyola (New Orleans) 0.
Franklin and Marshall 19, Albright 16.
Penn Military 6, Westerchester (Pa.) Teachers 6.
Williams 16, Amherst 8.
Norwich 19, Lowell Textile 0.
Lebanon Valley 32, Juniata 0.
Union 6, Hamilton 0.
Bowdoin 15, Tufts 6.
Hobart 23, Rochester 0.
Swarthmore 58, American U. 0.
St. Anslem 13, Providence 0.
Susquehanna 20, Allegheny 0.
Wesleyan 27, Trinity 13.
Bucknell 25, Muhlenberg 3.
St. Joseph's (Phila.) 20, City College N. Y. 13.
Vermont 21, Middlebury 0.
Lafayette 13, Washington and Jefferson 0.
Rensselaer Poly 7, Mass. State 7.
Mt. St. Mary's 28, Upsala 9.
Lehigh 39, Delaware 7.
Gettysburg 43, Ursinus 7.
Bergen Junior 20, Arnold 6.
Blue Ridge 12, Shepherd 7.
Lock Haven T. 21, East Stroudsburg T. 12.
Kutztown T. 21, Millersville T. 0.
Panzer 13, Bloomsburg T. 6.
Western Maryland 26, Dickinson 0.
Thiel 6, Grove City 0.
Drexel 26, John's Hopkins 6.
Waynesburg 6, Geneva 0.
Bethany 27, Fairmont W. Va. T. 0.
Wagner 26, Brooklyn 6.
Shippensburg T. 12, Indiana T. 12.
Slippery Rock T. 54, California (Pa.) T. 0.

Midwest

Notre Dame 7, Northwestern 0.
Ohio State 21, Illinois 0.
Iowa 13, Minnesota 9.
Michigan State 7, Indiana 7.
Wisconsin 7, Purdue 7.
Chicago 25, Oberlin 0.
Detroit 36, Manhattan 13.
Iowa State 10, Kansas State 0.
Long Island U. 13, Toledo 12.
Depauw 7, Wabash 0.
Eastern Kentucky 28, Indiana State 7.
Bowling Green 23, Michigan Normal 13.
Lawrence Tech 13, Assumption 6.
Ohio University 13, Western (Mich.) T. 6.
Detroit Tech 59, Heidelberg 0.
Wayne 20, Buffalo 0.
Baldwin-Wallace 40, Kent State 6.
Wittenberg 46, Mount Union 7.
Denison 40, Wooster 6.
Marshall 20, Xavier 6.
Dayton 20, Miami (O.) 0.
John Carroll 6, Western Reserve 0.
Akron 13, West Liberty (W. Va.) T. 7.
Cincinnati U. 13, South Dakota U. 0.
Youngstown 46, Westminster (Pa.) 0.
Missouri 7, Oklahoma 6.
Oklahoma A. & M. 0, Wichita U. 0.
St. Louis U. 0, Tulsa 0.
Washington U. 25, Drake 13.
Illinois College 31, Rose Poly 7.
Grinnell 13, Coe 6.
Iowa T. 19, North Dakota State 0.
Upper Iowa 21, Luther 6.
Creighton 47, Washburn 0.
North Dakota U. 28, Morningside 7.
Monmouth 7, Knox 7.
Kirksville (Mo.) T. 6, Missouri Mines 0.
Fort Hays State 14, Hastings 0.
Ball State 20, Manchester 14.
No. Illinois T. 22, Eastern Illinois T. 6.
Austin Normal 26, So. Illinois Normal 6.

Southwest

Marquette 22, Texas Tech 19.
Texas Mines 27, Louisiana Tech 0.
Texas A. & M. 19, Rice 0.
Texas 25, Texas Christian 19.
Oklahoma Baptist 14, Northwestern State 0.
Arkansas State T. 19, Delta T. 0.

Rocky Mountain

Utah 42, Colorado State 7.
Colorado 12, Brigham Young 6.
Utah State 20, Wyoming 13.
Colorado Mines 32, Kearney (Neb.) T. 0.
York College 6, Regis 0.

Far West

Santa Clara 0, U. C. L. A. 0.
Oregon State 21, California 0.
Washington State 7, Stanford 0.
Whitworth College 7, Montana Mines 6.

Results Nov. 19

Scranton 21, Niagara 20.
Canisius 20, St. Francis 7.
St. Benedict's 6, Rockhurst 2.
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 18, St. Norbert 13.

Brooklyn acquired Charlie Gilbert, Calvin Chapman and Cal Doyle from Southern League clubs for $60,000.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 19

National League

Montreal 2, New York Rangers 1 (overtime).
Toronto 7, Detroit 1.
Boston 2, Chicago 0.

International-American League

Indianapolis 3, Cleveland 0.
Syracuse 4, Springfield 1.
Pittsburgh 3, New Haven 2.
Philadelphia 3 Providence 3 (overtime tie).

American Association

Minneapolis 3, Kansas City 0.
St. Louis 2, St. Paul 1.

Results Nov. 18

National League

Toronto 3, Detroit 0.
Rangers 3, Americans 1.

International-American League

Philadelphia 2, Syracuse 0.
Pittsburgh 2, Springfield 1.
Hershey 2 Providence 1.
Indianapolis 1, Cleveland 1 (tie).

Southwest

DALLAS, Nov. 20 (AP)—Southwest Conference standing:

Team—	W.	L.	T.	Pts	O.P.
Texas A. & M.	5	0	0	92	8
Baylor	3	1	0	66	27
U. of Texas	3	2	0	65	74
U. of Arkansas	2	3	1	60	85
Southern Methodist	1	2	0	12	20
Rice Institute	0	2	1	24	57
Texas Christian	0	0	0	38	86

(Ties count half game won, half game lost.)

Missouri Valley

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 20 (AP)—Missouri Valley Conference standing:

	W	L	P	OP
Washington	3	1	94	51
Oklahoma A. & M.	2	1	36	20
Drake	2	2	45	39
Tulsa	1½	1½	28	23
St. Louis U.	1½	1½	21	26
Creighton	2	3	94	84
Washburn	1	3	39	114

(Tie games count half game won, half game lost.)

Drumsticks haven't changed much

—and small boys still wish that turkeys were four-legged! But other things are different . . . Father no longer markets for the Thanksgiving turkey with a musket . . . Nowadays mother can prepare a mammoth feast with little more flurry than it took to bake the bread on that first Thanksgiving Day . . . She has at her service today modern stores whose overflowing stocks challenge her to find one needed item lacking.

Some of the finest of these stores are offering, through advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor, special values for the Thanksgiving season.

Where To Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
57 HANOVER STREET Tel. 4307
897 ELM STREET Tel. 4910
ICE CREAM STANDS ON D. W. HIGHWAY SECOND ST. AND DORR'S POND JUST SOUTH AND NORTH RESPECTIVELY OF MANCHESTER, N. H
CONCORD, N. H. 19 N. MAIN STREET
LAWRENCE, MASS. 401 ESSEX STREET
PORTLAND, ME. 566 CONGRESS STREET

"Hobbs Homey Helpings"
Rice Varick
COFFEE ROOM
Opposite Merrimack Common
Manchester, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette
BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1055 ELM STREET

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.

MARY LEA'S TEA GARDEN
CHINESE AND AMERICAN COOKING
No Liquor Served
OPEN SUNDAYS
BUS and SUBWAY at CORNER
15 Continental Ave. Bo. 8-6564

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Saturday's sales	276,560
1939 volume to date	238,464,990
1938 volume to date	262,158,986

Profit Taking Reduces Gains Of Most Stocks

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Higher leanings were exhibited by the stock market today but late profit taking cut or cancelled extreme gains in the majority of cases.

Dealings slowed after a moderately fast forenoon. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 800,000 shares. Steels were among the top performers, but even they slipped near the final hour.

War inspiration again was lacking, brokers said, and upward price tendencies were attributed mainly to the persistent forward swing of business and industry. At that, many traders displayed no pronounced urge to step into bullish ranks, giving as their reason the recent mystifying reluctance of stocks to follow the economic bulge to any great exent.

Stocks prominent in the advancing division most of the day—some eventually backed away—were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Cluet Peabody, Safeway Stores, Douglas Aircraft, Eastern Airline, Great Northern, Southern Railway preferred, Anaconda, American Smelting and Omnibus Corp.

Unchanged to a shade better in the curb were Lockheed, American Gas, Rome Cable and Aviation & Transportation.

U. S. Bonds Lead Rise

U. S. Governments and rail loans again combined effectively to give today's bond market bullish leadership.

Picking up where they left off Saturday, the federals quickly moved into the lead and near the final hour were steady at gains ranging to 21-32ds of a point.

Trading favorites in the rail division recorded advances ranging from fractions to more than a point. Tending to revive interest in this group was a favorable October earnings statement by Baltimore & Ohio. Some inactive carrier issues were bid up 2 to 4 points.

Leading gainers included Erie 5s of '75, Big Four 4½s, St. Paul 3½s of '89 "B," Kanawha & Michigan 4s, New England Railroad 4s and New York Central 5s.

Foreign loans were mixed. Italian issues continued under pressure.

Wheat Gains Wiped Out in Late Deals

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 (AP)—Early wheat market gains of ⅝-⅞ cents a bushel were wiped out in late trading here today and prices closed only slightly higher than Saturday.

The trade lacked incentive for action on either side of the market and with speculators on the sidelines trading was sluggish. The attitude of most dealers apparently was one of watchful waiting for developments in the war or in the domestic situation in view of lagging demand and tightening commercial supplies.

Wheat closed unchanged to ⅜ higher compared with Saturday, December 88⅜-½, May 85⅞-86; corn unchanged to ⅜ lower, December 50⅛, May 52⅜-¼; oats ⅛-⅜ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Increasing activity accompanied rising prices in many sections of the stock market today. British Government bonds closed a little under the day's best levels but the market received both investment and public buying orders. Argentine rails moved vigorously forward and domestic carriers followed suit. Industrial stocks, where changed, were usually higher. Most commodity stocks, especially coppers, improved.

Paris: Domestic stocks held their ground in active bourse dealings today although rentes shifted unevenly to close 100 centimes lower to 100 higher. In demand were Suez Canal, Société Generale and Bank of Paris.

Amsterdam: Rising tendencies appeared in late bourse trade today. Most inquiry was for domestic equities.

Liverpool: Cotton futures advanced 12 to 16 points today on buying attracted by further strength in far eastern and New York markets. Contracts were scarce.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Nov. 20

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$3.92¼	$3.89¾	$4.2397
Cables	3.92¼	3.89¾	4.2397
France—franc	.02221/8	.02221¼	†
Belgium—belga	.1643	.1643	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2247	.2245	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5310	.5309	.5368
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2383	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0076	.0076	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0200x	.0200x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1760x	.1760x	.2961
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0365x	.0365x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073x	.0073x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230x	.0230x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2340	.2345	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1850	.1875	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3900	.3900	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2346	.8440
India—rupee	.3025	.3025	.6180
Java—florin	.5360	.5360	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2460	.2460	*
Shanghai—dol	.0862	.0862	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.4575	.4612	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8737	.8737	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2000x	.2000x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 3.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ††Paper rate. †††Not quoted. xNominal.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	4	67	66½	67	+ ½
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	2	52½	52½	52½	
11⅝	6½	Adams Ex (.10g)	3	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅜
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	13	57½	56	57½	+1
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	1	1	1	N'v 18
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
2	⅜	Alleghany Corp	18	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	N'v 18
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	16¼	15¾	16	+ ¼
18¼	4½	Alleg pf 40 ww	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	2	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	6	23⅜	23	23	+ ½
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (.80g)	2	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	178½	177	177	—1½
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1)	21	13¾	13	13	— ¾
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	26	10¾	10½	10½	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	4	68½	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅛
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	8	41⅜	40½	41	+ ⅛
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ½
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21	12	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	59	58⅜	58⅜	— ⅝
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	12	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
40¾	16¾	Am Airlines	11	40	39¾	40	+ ¾
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	3	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	N'v 16
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	5	49	48½	48½	— ½
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	1	113	113	113	— ½
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	171½	171½	171½	+1
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	1	35	34½	33½	
64	30¼	Am Car pf	1	55	55	55	N'v 16
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	4	23½	23	23¼	N'v 17
115⅛	100	Am Ch & C pf(5)	1	111	111	111	N'v 10
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	121½	121½	121½	N'v 18
8¾	5	Am Colortype	11	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	1	9	9	9	N'v 16
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6¼	4⅝	Am European	1	5	5	5	— ½
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	30	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
25	10	Am & F P $6 pf	31	25⅛	23⅞	24¼	— ¾
30	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	43	30⅝	29⅜	29¾	— ¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	17	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅝
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	11	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	N'v 17
55⅛	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	17	54½	54	54½	— ⅝
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	N'v 18
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	1	25⅝	25	25	— ¼
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	9	62	60½	60½	—1¼
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	13	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ¼
40½	24⅞	Am Metal (¾g)	15	26⅜	26	26½	+ ¾
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	112	112	112	Oct 19
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	31	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
55¾	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	14	55⅞	55⅝	55¾	
47½	28	AP&L 5pf (2½k)	14	47½	46¾	47	— ½
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	65	10⅜	10	10	— ¼
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	8	19	18⅝	18⅝	
80¼	50	Am RM pf(2¾k)	4	75	75	75	—1½
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	3	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	9	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	28	53⅜	52⅝	53⅜	+ ⅞
142⅞	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	142⅞	142⅞	142⅞	N'v 17
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	65	65	65	
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	28	35⅛	34⅛	34½	— ⅜
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	1	12¾	12½	12¾	N'v 18
18¼	9	Am Stove (1.55g)	1	16½	16½	16½	
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	2	22	21½	21½	N'v 18
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	88	88	88	
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	3	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	N'v 10
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	15	169⅞	169⅜	169⅞	+ ½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	7	82	81½	83	+2½
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	16	84	82½	83½	+1
153⅛	132	Am Tob pf (6)	2	149¾	149¾	149¾	
8¾	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	20	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	92	91⅞	92	N'v 18
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	3	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	4	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅜
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	5	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	40	40	40	N'v 10
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	90	34	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	4	42¼	42	42	N'v 17
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	7	23½	23	23¼	— ½
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	5	15	15	15	N'v 18
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	N'v 9
37	21	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	2	34¼	34	34¼	N'v 17
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	—1¾
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	24	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	10	51½	50¾	51	— ½
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (1)	3	40	40	40	+ ¾
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	12	10⅛	9¾	10	+ ½
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77	76	77	N'v 15
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	6	73½	73½	73½	N'v 18
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	N'v 14
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	29	29¾	28⅝	28⅞	
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+ ½
30½	15	Atl Coast Line	13	26⅜	26	26	+ ⅜
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	17	16¾	17	N'v 18
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	5	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	N'v 18
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	4	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	+ ¼
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	N'v 16
9¾	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	16	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	N'v 15
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	1	67	67	67	+2
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅜
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 16
9⅜	3½	Aviation Corp	38	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
B							
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	50	18½	17½	17½	— ½
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	5	8⅜	8½	8⅜	+ ⅛
30½	17¾	Bang & Ar (2)	7	18¾	17¾	18	+ ¼
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	4	17	17	17	+ ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	1	10	10	10	— ¼
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	19	14⅛	14	14	
26⅜	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	13	26	24⅜	25	— ¾
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅝
107½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	107½	107½	107½	N'v 17
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	120½	120½	120½	N'v 10
9⅜	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
73⅜	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	52	52	52	N'v 9
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av(1½g)	18	30⅝	30	30	— ⅜
22	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.35g)	7	22	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	N'v 18
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	43	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	34	86¼	84½	84⅝	— ⅜
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	6	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	115⅜	115	115	+ ½
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	1	27½	27½	27½	N'v 18
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	4	21¾	21½	21½	— ¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	8	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ½
36½	13⅜	Bliss&Lau(2¼a)	3	34¼	33½	33⅞	N'v 13
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	15	28¼	27½	27½	— ¼
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	5	24½	24	24	— ½
23⅛	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	22	22	22	— ¼
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	22	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	25	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	— ¼
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	3	24¼	23½	24¼	+1⅛
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	8	13	12⅞	12⅞	
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	10	24⅛	24	24	
41	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	2	41	40¾	41	+1½
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	51	50	50	—1
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	12	12¼	11⅝	12	
11	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	11	11	11	N'v 15
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	56	13½	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	8	44¼	43	43	+ ⅝
42	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	1	43	43	43	+ ½
30½	13⅜	Bkly Un G (½g)	3	25½	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	1	36	36	36	N'v 14
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	59	25¼	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅝
13⅛	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	15	11¼	10⅞	11	— ⅜
8	4	Budd Mfg	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	1	23½	23½	23½	
24¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	9	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	5	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ¼
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	2	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
7¾	1	Bush Teminal	5	5¾	5½	5½	
9½	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	4	22½	22½	22½	N'v 17
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	8	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ¼
16⅜	7	Byers(AM) Co	4	14⅜	14½	14½	
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	10	16⅜	16	16	— ¼
C							
30	13¼	Calif Packing	2	24½	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	N'v 17
3¼	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	6	2	2	2	
10⅜	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	19	8	7¾	7⅞	
17⅜	9¼	Camp Wy (.20g)	6	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ¼
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	23	16½	15½	15½	— ⅜
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	13	5⅜	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	1	37½	37½	37½	N'v 18
8	4½	Capital Ad A	7	7	7	7	Oct 28
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	1	26½	26½	26½	N'v 16
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅓g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	1	74	74	74	—1¼
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	9	54½	54	54	
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	N'v 14
29¼	13⅜	Celanese (½a)	11	27	26¼	26⅜	— ⅜
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	9	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	N'v 17
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	3	6½	6½	6½	N'v 18
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	9	8¾	8¾	N'v 17
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	N'v 6
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	6	40	39¼	39¼	— ½
13	5¼	Cert-teed Prod	12	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	2	19¼	19	19	N'v 16
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	25½	25½	25½	— ¾
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	5	19	19	19	+ ⅛
47¼	21	Ches & Ohio (2)	17	43	42½	42¾	+ ⅜
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	94	94	94	N'v 18
29½	17¾	Ches Cor (1.20g)	9	28¼	28	28¼	N'v 17
4	1⅝	Chi & E Ill pf	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 17
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	59	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Chi & N West pf	8	2	1¾	1¾	— ¼
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	2	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	5	½	½	½	N'v 18
1⅜	½	Chi M S P&P pf	1	¾	¾	¾	N'v 18
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	11	16½	16	16	N'v 15
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	36	35¾	35¾	N'v 15
50¼	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	48	48	48	N'v 15
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	2	½	½	½	N'v 18
1⅜	½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	N'v 10
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	11	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	5	Childs Co	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	N'v 18
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	52	90¼	88⅝	88⅞	—1
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	9	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	1	4	4	4	— ¼
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	10	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅞
39	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	1	38	38	38	+ ½
60⅛	34⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	5	48	47¾	47¾	+ ½
36¼	21¼	Cluett Pea(¾g)	32	36¾	35¾	36	+ ½
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	122	122	122	+1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61¼	61¼	61¼	N'v 14
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	*18	16⅝	16½	16¼	— ¼
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pr (6)	3	105	105	105	— ¼
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	*5	34½	34	34	+ ¼
24⅞	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1½g)	7	24½	24	24	
24¾	14	Col Br B (1½g)	8	24	23⅞	24	+ ½
9	51	Col Gas & El	36	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	84¼	84	84	N'v 17
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
30½	16	Col P pf(2.41k)	1	19½	19½	19½	N'v 10
96	73	Colum Ca (4½g)	5	93¾	93¼	93¼	+ ⅝
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	8	47	46⅝	46¾	+ ⅛
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	N'v 17
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	52¾	52½	52¾	+ ¼
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	106	106	106	+ ⅛
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	15	12¾	12½	12½	
2⅛	1¼	Com'th&South	47	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf(3)	6	69¾	68½	68¾	—1¼
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.80)	63	31¼	31⅛	31¼	
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	36	35¾	35¾	N'v 15
44	25½	Conde Nast	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	N'v 18
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	9	25	24½	25	+ ¼
8¼	5	Congress Cigar	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	12	30½	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	2	8½	8⅜	8⅜	N'v 18
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	16	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	46	30⅞	30½	30½	— ¼
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	107½	107½	107½	— ½
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	N'v 16
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	3	9¾	9½	9½	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	3	5	4⅞	5	N'v 17
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Oct 25
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	N'v 18
16⅞	9½	Contain Cp(¾g)	6	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ½
22½	11½	Cont Bak A	5	14¼	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak

Commerce and Finance

Steel Activity Rises but Shipments Catching Up With Orders

Business and Industry

Central Bank Of Americas Idea Growing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—The project for establishing what is loosely referred to as a Central Bank of the Americas is gaining momentum.

Already the Treasury representatives of the American republics have given much discussion to the idea at their Guatemala meeting. Now it comes before the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee in session here.

No single blue print for such an organization has gained general approval so far as is known here. The project is rather in the broad stage where most experts concede the usefulness of something on the order of the Bank for International Settlements as applied to the needs of the Americas. Detailed plans are subject to wide differences, someinsisting that essentially financial aims should dominate; others that broad industrial and economic expansion naturally should come under such an institution.

There are a number of allied proposals also, including a broad industrial loaning institution, and a unified currency system, both of which were mentioned here today, and others with varying degrees of immediate practicality.

Compare It With BIS

Bankers and Treasury experts who are supporting the central Bank idea will concede freely that the BIS has proved a disillusionment to those who had very ambitious plans for it, nine years ago. Nevertheless, they point out that it did fulfill some technical functions in the payment of reparations arising out of the last World War, which might logically apply to the problem of unfreezing and transferring payments on defaulted inter-American bonds.

The BIS also blazed some trails along the path toward serving as an international clearing house in a modest way. But most of all, it succeeded in establishing closer relations between the various central banks and fiscal authorities through the "bankers club" method of bringing the financial heads of the various nations together at intervals.

The BIS also served as a center for planning of an international economic sort, it is recalled, and managed to ease credit strains somewhat even though it was defeated in the main by the unparalleled monetary overturn of the nineteen-thirties.

In the Americas, it is universally agreed that the possibilities of study, education and conference along these lines have been largely left untouched. As compared with Europe, there are less rivalries between sovereign financial powers in the Americas, each anxious to promote its own military and national economics in its own way. There is less of a balance of power between monetary systems and hence more opportunity for cooperation.

Political Obstacles

There are political obstacles which even now are putting brakes on the idea. The State Department with its intensive efforts to keep the political conditions in Latin America favorable to American foreign policy is wary, by and large, of permitting the purely financial element to become very powerful in relations between the Americas. Nevertheless, there is only a degree of difference here on what all sides grant to be a useful project.

Following is a statement from the Bank for International Settlements at work by Dulles explaining the origin of the BIS, which sets forth very much the same reasoning which underlies the movement for a similar institution in the Americas:

"The need for co-operation lies in the fact that credit can retain its value only if it expands or contracts at a fairly even pace in different countries. Obviously, in a world where there is active trade between countries, a sudden upward or downward movement of prices in any major country will disturb conditions of competition —that is, the terms of trade—and this disturbance will harm the losing countries more than it will profit those who gain temporarily. This being the case, it is only reasonable to look for some orderly way of co-ordinating policy as a substitute for chance agreement or occasional meetings.

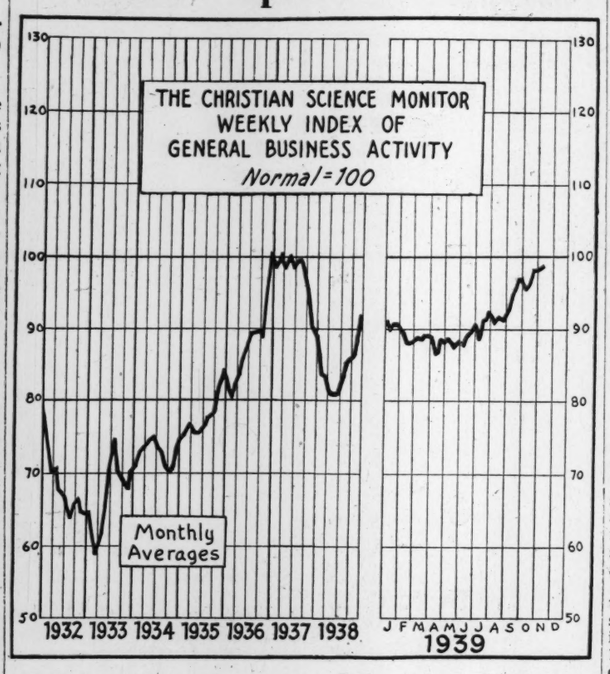
"This need for collaboration is made more urgent by the actual shortage of gold as a means of international payment unless, as is usual, it is supplemented by a liberal use of credit. The dependence on credit therefore makes it important to have the conditions of granting credit, as well as the real wealth behind the credit, sound and to have the rules governing the creation of purchasing power well understood in all the trading countries.

"Obviously the task is not easy and unless some international agent is found, reliance will be placed on some one or two central banks with the political limitations which come from such alliances and predominating influence. A neutral organization with the common interest in view is therefore a much desired instrument."

Penna. Central Airlines Corp.

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Pennsylvania Central Airlines Corporation reported a net profit of $89,330.06 or 36 cents per share for the first 10 months of the year. The company showed a net profit of $967.42 for the same period last year.

Monitor Weekly Index Records Further Upturn in Business



A further moderate advance was recorded in The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity during the week ended Nov. 11, carrying it to a new high level in more than two years. From 98.3 on Nov. 4 the index rose to 98.6 (prel.) on Nov. 11. This compared with 88.0 on Nov. 12, 1938.

Two of the components, electric power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings, contributed to the advance. After allowance had been made for the influence of the Election Day and Armistice Day holidays, power production countered a slight seasonal dip and carloadings declined less than usual for the week.

Bank debits outside New York City dropped more than was expected on the basis of seasonal and intramonthly declines and the decrease in the adjusted index partly offset the increases in the other two components.

Further gains were recorded last week in steel operations and automobile production. Actual steel ingot production is now at the highest level on record and reports indicate that customers are pressing for deliveries. Auto output has continued to rise despite the prolonged shutdown at the Chrysler plant.

Activity in retail trade showed some easing from the previous week but maintained a substantial gain over a year ago. Mounting employment and pay rolls, increases in Christmas Club distributions, and year-end dividend disbursements indicate an increase in holiday buying. Commodity prices are holding relatively steady.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Nov. 11 1939	Nov. 4 1939	Nov. 12 1938
Combined index	98.6	98.3	88.0
Bk debits outside NYC	91.0	91.6	80.6
Elec power production	102.6	102.4	94.0
Misc carloadings	98.1	96.8	83.6

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The market zigzagged mildly upward last week but it didn't mean much one way or the other. Nothing the market does nowadays seems to mean much; there isn't any volume; speculative enthusiasm is as flat as a WPA mural.

Still, if it didn't go up anywhere in previous weeks there wasn't much reason for it to break out last week. There wasn't any important news from Washington, and the business news continued monotonously favorable.

Apparently the F. R. B. index of industrial production must be at least 123, for the Board says it is at the 1937 peak. So it looks as though it would hit at least 130 after all this year. That is because the seasonal trend from October to December is downward. Therefore if business holds steady, the index figure will naturally move upward. Contrariwise, to use Lewis Caroll's word, from Januray to March the seasonal trend is up, so unchanged business activity then would appear in the adjusted index as moving downward. That's one reason why the crystal gazers are so unanimous in predicting a decline in the index in the spring.

Business to Hold Up

And it looks as if business will hold at this actual (unadjusted) level till New Year's. The steel industry is sold through the fourth quarter and even through January though no prices are posted for January.

The only thing to cause a setback in steel is that capacity operation can only go on for so long before the furnaces need relining and have to be cooled off. That time has come for many furnaces. Textiles are likewise sold out for the year.

There is no reason for a letdown in motor assemblies, because retail enthusiasm is unabated; for the first 10 days of November sales were 20 per cent over last November and 53 per cent over this October, and that includes Chrysler, still down with the strike. October domestic crude rubber consumption, a record, was up 30 per cent over last October and 11 per cent over this September. Railroad carloadings, due to the delayed peak, put the Dow-Jones seasonally adjusted index back to the year's high.

People still worry about inventory. Iron Age says "Pressure from steel consumers for delivery provides strong evidene this week that much of the production of the steel industry is quickly passing into finished products and that inventories of most consumers still are far below normal." But Leonard Ayres says "large amounts of recent outputs have been going into inventories. . . ." Conference Board figures for September on inventories raw, semi-finished, and finished, can hardly be reviewed in this space but they show nothing to worry about.

Most significant, however, are reports of pick-up in retail business. Sears and Ward, for instance, are doing a record business.

It looks pretty certain there will be no horizontal increase in steel prices for the first quarter. This is not just because of TNEC. Scrap metal is coming down slowly; Bethlehem bought 5,000 tons of number one stock at $20 and some more at $19. And with the CIO financially weak and the NLRB under fire, lack of a price advance would deprive SWOC of its best argument for a wage demand.

Moreover, the big integrated companies have not been hurt as much anyway by the high scrap prices as the little fellows, who have been most eager for a markup. In addition, the last of the bargain steel sold in May is now going out, so that in effect many companies will get a better price for thir product from now on anyway. There may be some small cuts here and there.

Not Much Bearish News

There aren't many news items on the bearish side. The study of tax revision by the Jere Cooper sub-committee of the House Ways and Means, slated for last week, has been postponed to January, and it's unlikely business will get relief then despite Johnny Hanes' efforts, for fear the whole issue will be opened up to "war profit" taxes.

The Federal Trade Commission is reported working round toward an attack on the resale price maintenance laws fostered by the Miller-Tydings Act. Gasoline prices have weakened slightly as the anticipated European demand has failed yet to show up except for aviation (100-octane) gas, shipments of which have doubled but don't weigh much.

The Securities and Exchange Commission keeps frowning anonymously at Stock Exchange reforms, but that is nothing new or newsy. Commodities keep slumping slowly, except for wheat, which holds up merely on bad planting conditions in the south west, and cocoa, with the Gold Coast crop now taken over by the British Government. Cotton isn't doing badly.

Government bonds have been firm enough so that the Federal has actually sold $17,000,000 of bonds and notes in the last week. That is news, for the old saying is that the Federal buys but never sells, and in fact it hasn's sold bonds since 1933.

The American shipping outlook in the North Atlanttic looks better. United States Lines has received a subsidy of £1200 a trip from the Bermuda Trade Development Board to run the President Roosevelt down there every week; Furness withdrew from there when the war began; then the Nieuw Amsterdam had the run for a while. Black Diamond has chartered not only the Norwegian Berg but the Greek Nicolas and is dickering for Danish, Italian, and Norwegian ships. Furness will re-enter the London-New York trade with four passenger-cargo ships drawn from the Pacific Coast-United Kingdom and the London-Plate River run. So, slowly, the necessary adjustments are beginning. Meantime enough neutral tramps have put in to New York and convoy British ships to relieve the dock congestion.

Steel Output Up ½ Point To 93½ Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week advanced ½-point to 93½ per cent of mill capacity compared with the previous week, according to the magazine Steel.

"Steel shipments," says the report, "are catching up with orders, but backlogs are slow to decline despite record-breaking production.

"Slightly better deliveries are available on some products, including plates and shapes. Backlogs of other items extend two to four months, and the bulk of new business necessarily is for next quarter delivery.

Consumption Heavy

"Brisk rate of steel consumption has been indicated for a number of weeks by the urgent calls from buyers for heavier shipments. This situation is unabated, particularly as regards demand for the commoner products, and suggests that steel is moving promptly into consumption rather than into stock.

"Evidence that inventory additions have been moderate is substantiated by Steel's survey showing an average increase of only 12.2 per cent in raw steel stocks of representative metalworking companies between Sept. 1 and Nov. 1.

Considering that finished steel shipments in September and October were about 50 per cent larger than in the preceding two months, and the fact stocks on hand prior to the fall recovery were relatively light, inventories in many instances appear to be below normal on the basis of current consumption.

"Mill backlogs assure a continuation of heavy operations into first quarter, although a further increase in domestic consumption or in foreign demand will be necessary for an indefinite extension of steelmaking at its present rate. Little business is being placed for belligerent nations, and export orders from other countries continue smaller than would be indicated by the volume of inquiries.

"Domestic requirements are receiving strong support from the railroad equipment, automotive, shipbuilding, farm equipment, and building and engineering construction industries.

"Automobile assemblies, still hampered by the Chrysler strike, edged up to 86,700 units last week, but fell 11.15 per cent below the total a year ago. General Motors turned out 48.180 units, Ford 22,-615, and all others 15,905.

Scrap Prices Weak

"Scrap markets are giving a less favorable aspect to the future outlook for steelmaking. Price weakness was more pronounced last week, declines of $1 a ton at Pittsburgh and Chicago and 25 cents in eastern Pennsylvania reducing the scrap composite 75 cents to $19.58.

"This is the sixth consecutive drop since the composite reached a fall peak of $22.16. Quietness in export demand is held responsible for easier prices in some districts.

"Finished steel prices continue firm, with definite word on first quarter quotations still awaited. The consensus still is that only a few small increases at most will be named for the new period."

Bank Clearings Up Slightly in Week

NEW OYRK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities during the week ended Nov. 15 were kept down by the Armistice Day recess but the total was slightly higher than the previous week, which included the election day holiday, and also increased a trifle over the comparable 1938 period, also a short week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The latest total of $5,175,392,000 was 2.5 per cent greater than $5,-047,483,000 in the similar 1938 period and was $98,486,000 ahead of the preceding week.

New York clearings at $2,946,-177,000 were seven-tenths of one per cent less than $2,967,130,000 last year. At outside centers the aggregate of $2,229,215,000 was 7.2 per cent above the $2,080,353,000 for 1938.

Inspiration Copper $5,910,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement for $5,910,000 of 4 per cent convertible first mortgage bonds due April 1, 1952, along with the right to subscribe to the bonds and 295,500 shares of capital stock of $20 par value to be reserved for conversion of the bonds.

The proceeds and certain other corporate funds will be used to pay $7,000,000 of promissory notes, the statement said. Stockholders will be given pro rata rights to subscribe to the bonds, and those not subscribed will be purchased by the underwriters. Blyth, Inc., of New York, was listed as the principal underwriter.

Industrial Traffic Meeting

WASHINGTON — The thirty-second annual meeting of The National Industrial Traffic League, nation-wide industrial shippers organization, will be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, November 21-22. Senator Clyde M. Reed, Kansas, a member of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and one of this country's outstanding students of transportation, will address the annual League Luncheon on Tuesday, November 21.

Mass Production of Airplanes Follows Heavy War Orders

By Harold Fleming

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While the move in airplane stocks on the stock exchange seems to be over for the time being, Wall Street continues exceedingly interested in the plane companies, their earnings, unfilled orders, etc. Investment analysts are getting out bulletins on prospective earnings, and statisticians are making pencil and paper do marvels with translating unfilled orders, via percentage profits, per share earnings, and price-times-earnings ratios, into proper market levels for the various issues. And now at last even the investment bankers are beginning to look into the underwriting possibilities.

Of course six months ago the equipment trust ice was broken when a leading airline financed the purchase of several new planes with equipment trusts, but now the talk is of common stock issues.

The companies are in the public eye, their stocks have performed famously, they look like the ace war babies, and their prices act as though they would go up intermittently forever.

Mostly War Orders

The one fly in the ointment to the investment bankers is that plane manufacturers' future business depends so overwhelmingly on war orders either foreign or American. Although "Aviation" magazine current issue reports a 90 per cent increase in civil aircraft produced for domestic sale in the first half of this year over the same period of 1938, the industry is now all wrapped up in war orders.

The unprecedented prosperity of the leading domestic air travel lines, with all four of the leaders now in the black, has led the latter to step up sharply their orders—yet out of about $530,000,000 of unfilled orders now on hand with the major airplane and engine manufacturers probably less than $25,000,000 are non-military.

This figure of unfilled airplane and engine orders has been incidentally one of the fastest moving statistical totals in American industry this year. There never was such a rise in the airplane industry before.

At the end of 1937 the backlog was about $100,000,000. By the end of 1938 it had risen to around $130,000,000. By the first of September it had nearly tripled to $327,000,000. This boost was largely due to Army and Navy orders under the program approved by Congress in the Spring. Six weeks later the backlog was about the same; foreign orders were hanging fire pending Senate action on the Neutrality Act, and some of the orders were being delivered.

Then on Nov. 13 the unfilled orders were estimated at the above-mentioned $533,000,000 figure—up 48 per cent in three weeks. Some $200,000,000 of foreign miiltary orders had descended promptly on the industry when the embargo was lifted. And in all probability the figure will continue on upward.

Output Increased

So the industry has at last and with some reluctance begun to increase output sharply. The heavy war orders from abroad began to come in only after the Munich conference. The heavy orders from the American Government began this summer. And the industry has not wanted to expand plant and then suffer the fate of the plane industry just after the World War. At the Armistice, the industry had stepped itself up to a productive capacity of 21,000 planes and 100,-000 engines a year. Of course the jobs in that stick-and-wire era were much cheaper, but nevertheless a tremendous amount of financial punishment had to be taken in the form of plant write-offs.

They were also reluctant to expand because existing plant was not being fully used. Even last summer the industry was running only at 65 per cent of capacity. The usual enthusiasm of technical adventurers had already "over-expanded" the industry. Some plants had no orders. One prominent company came within an ace of folding up financially in 1938 when a large British order for bombers saved its life and put it back in the money.

So a number of things have been done to enable the industry to dig into its backlog without getting overbuilt. First there has been widespread use of double and triple shifts. But though the industry is on a 40-hour week the experience is that these added shifts don't double and triple the output.

Then the industry has learned the trick of sub-contracting, as the automobile industry did. It is building up a wide list of contractors who know how to come up to standard on parts and supplies.

This, too, however, is a slow process. It is slow because the mechanical standards of the industry are much higher even than those of the automobile makers. Tolerances on precision work are perforce almost incredibly narrow and none but the best suppliers can meet them. Nevertheless they must, because the rewards for quick delivery abroad are high and the penalties for slow delivery to the American Government are correspondingly heavy.

Protected on Expansion

In addition, the customers have come across with some substantial protection against overbuilding. In some cases foreign governments have underwritten plant expansion costs. And on the average they have allowed profits on their orders of around 20 per cent, which affords a good deal of consolation if the orders aren't repeated.

Lastly, Congress has treated the industry well. Under the old Vinson-Trammell Act profits on navy orders were limited to 10 per cent. The national defense authorization of April 3, 1939, lifted this to 12 per cent (which amounts to 8 per cent after income taxes and certain other charges). Moreover, the Treasury has been liberal on depreciation allowances, and the same Congress which resisted the demand of embattled chambers of commerce last Spring to allow corporations to carry over losses three years, and granted only a one-year carry-over, has granted four years for the suppliers of military and naval aircraft.

The big influence, however, which has enabled the airplane manufacturing industry at long last to step up its production rapidly is that it has finally achieved mass production technique. For years after the war the industry was in the experimental stage.

Then in the late 'twenties, when the orders began to pile in, it began to go mass production, only to have orders fall to almost nothing. Meantime experimental work was moving so fast that a new model was no sooner developed than it was superceded.

The industry itself has contributed to the rapid obsolescence of its own products (which is merely the obverse side of technological progress) by ramming back into the business some $44,-000,000 in recent years in straight experimental, laboratory, and development work—a big job for an industry with net assets at the present moment of only about $125,000,000.

Quantity Production

Now that the big orders are coming in, however, there is a tendency to settle down with one model and go in for quantity a while instead of merely quality; and the customers now are satisfied with the quality and are asking for quantity.

The difference in cost between experimental and quantity production is very large even on the largest almost custom-built flying jobs. The development work on Douglas' new 42-passenger commercial DC-4 was about $2,000,-000; the price was $600,000 for one copy and $500,000 apiece for six. When a manufacturer's representative is asked the average cost or price of a specific type of plane, he will usually reply, "For how many units?" This makes confusion worse confounded for those who try to average the cost of planes ranging from little trainers costing perhaps $5,000 in large numbers up to bombers costing $125,000 or more without engines.

By increasing shifts, by expanding capacity, and by going assembly-line, the industry is now rapidly stepping up its output. Good opinion is that output today is around $18,000,000 a month and that by next summer it will be around $50,000,000.

Figured in planes—a translation of which the statisticians are very dubious—this means around 1,250 planes a month now and say 3,500 a month next summer—including the extra engines and spare parts that go with every order. Britain is said to be turning out 750 a month now and on the way up; France now around 250 and slowly increasing. But these European figures are taken here with many grains of salt, and guesses on Germany with even more.

However, the experts do say that if this country were at war, and so all possible obstructions were removed, such as fear of over-building, lack of orders, etc., the sky would be the limit for potential American output (barring shortages of strategic materials).

The Government would promptly assign a single model to each plant; mass production would get under way everywhere; the industry's cross-licensing system for patents would be broadened for war purposes to the point where the Government would pool all designs and patents rough-shod.

The only limit would be time—it takes about 18 months from first blueprint until the job is in the air. But this could easily be shortened; the designs are already drawn, the tooling up process is already under way, the sub-contractors are being found, and the assembly-line technique is making the industry less dependent on the small supply of highly skilled mechanics.

Court Orders Probe Of P. & R. C. & I. Co.

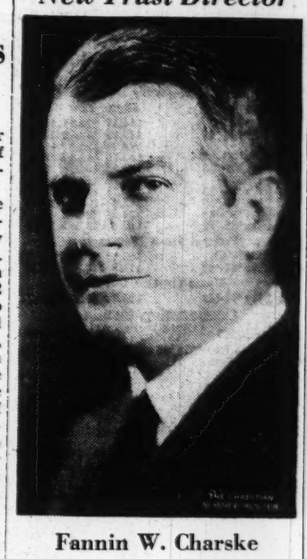
PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Federal Judge William H. Kirkpatrick has named Nicholas G. Roosevelt, a distant cousin of the President, as special examiner to make a complete investigation of the vast Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company now seeking reorganization under the bankruptcy laws.

He is to determine whether the company can be reorganized and whether its officers and directors have been guilty of waste and mismanagement which would entitle bondholders and stockholders to sue them for any losses.

Mr. Roosevelt is a special partner in the Philadelphia brokerage firm of W. H. Newbold's Son & Co.

The naming of an examiner was at the instance of the Federal Securities & Exchange Commission. It also sought an explanation of why the company assertedly has lost upwards of $68,000,000 in the last ten years.

New Trust Director



Fannin W. Charske

Elected a director of Guaranty Trust Co., of New York. Mr. Charske is chairman of the executive committee and a director of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Bank Service Charge May End Rochester FSCC Stamp Plan

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP) — A service charge by banks for redemption of food stamps may lead the Federal Government to abandon the stamp plan for distributing surplus commodities here, a bank official said today.

The Rochester Clearing House will impose a one per cent charge on all Federal surplus commodities Corporation stamps cleared after Dec. 1.

Raymond N. Ball, President of the Lincoln Alliance Bank and Trust Company, said Philip Maguire, F. S. C. C. Vice-President, in a telephone conversation said suspension of activities in Rochester, first city to try the plan, was being considered.

William W. Foster, Vice-President of the clearing house, said the service charge was adopted because the volume of stamps handled necessitated hiring extra help. He said the service charge could be avoided by redeeming the books at the F. S. C. C. office.

Grocers, who accept the stamps from relief clients for food, have been turning them in for cash at the banks without charge.

Uptrend to Continue, Says Credit Leader

NEW YORK (AP) — Domestic business gains should hold for some time after the first of the year, said Henry H. Heimann, Executive Manager of the National Association of Credit Men, in his monthly business review.

The credit executive said it was expected that "while there may be a slight pause in activity or recession in certain prices, the general trend will be upward."

The outlook indicated a "satisfactory holiday trade," he added.

Swift Must Dispose Of Libby Stock

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department claimed a "major anti-trust victory" in announcing approval of a court order for disposition of $28,000,000 worth of shares of capital stock of Libby, McNeill & Libby, owned by Swift & Co.

The court order, issued here by District Federal Judge Thomas Jennings Bailey, climaxed "19 years of litigation involving two of the Nation's largest companies," the Department statement said

The action resulted from the Government anti-trust drive against major meat packing companies more than 20 years ago.

Agree to Decree

Swift & Co. and other major packers agreed to a consent decree in Federal courts here on Feb. 27, 1920. The Department said this enjoined them from the manufacturing, jobbing, selling, transporting, distributing, or otherwise dealing with 114 different commodities, including canned goods, groceries, cereals, grain, and confectionery supplies."

All of the packer organizations were prohibited from owning capital stock or other interest in canned goods, grocery and kindred corporations.

Swift & Co., the Department said, owned the bulk of preferred and common stock of the canning company, Libby, McNeill & Libby, and six years ago, the Federal Court here appointed a trustee to dispose of this stock "at a reasonable price."

The disposition order results from a motion filed last April by the Justice Department asking that this stock be sold under bids.

Plan for Sale

Since then, Swift & Co. entered an agreement with Glore, Forgan & Co., investment bankers of Chicago and New York, for sale to the banking company and other underwriters of the canning company securities.

Under the approved plan, Libby McNeill & Libby will be reorganized with 4,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of $7 a share, and 6 per cent cumulative preferred stocks of a $100 par value "will be increased to permit their issuance on 12 common-for-one-preferred share basis," the Department said.

Justice Department attorneys said "Many steps must be taken prior to the sale of this stock," including meetings of Swift directors and stockholders and approval of the SEC.

It was estimated this would delay public sale until about May, 1940.

Union Pacific Net Ahead of Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Pacific Railroad, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, reported net income of $9,487,884 after charges, equal after preferred dividends to $2.92 a common share, compared with $8,746,408 or $2.59 a common share in the like 1938 period.

For September alone, net income was $3,352,951, against $2,404,729 in September last year.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Baldwin Views Government As Helpful Force

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A democratic government should be a "friendly, cooperative, co-ordinating force," exercising its great power to encourage—not coerce—changes in the economic structure, in the opinion of Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, of Connecticut.

Governor Baldwin, speaking before the 171st annual banquet of the New York State Chamber of Commerce at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, held that Government's job was to do everything in its power to encourage re-employment, "because it is only through business and private industry that these jobs become available." Dr. Will Durant, lecturer and writer, and Richard W. Lawrence, president of the chamber, also spoke before the 1,000 persons at the dinner.

"Recently," Governor Baldwin continued, "it was my privilege to announce in Hartford plans for job-training for those young people—our 'youth problem'—whom the years have passed by—training to give them the necessary rudimentary skills and experience, at least that will give them the fair chance of which they have been deprived, and training, too, for the rust off their skills.

"This is not another 'Government project.' This is a business and private industry project, conceived, formulated and implemented by the business men and industrial leaders of Connecticut. Government has not set up a program, arbitrarily demanding that they 'co-operate.' They have set up the program. Government is co-operating with them.

"We believe a people's government should be a friendly, co-operative co-ordinating force if it is truly to serve the needs of the people . . . The American people are tired of Government by promises."

Dr. Durant proposed the formation of a national council composed of appointees of the President, the Senate, the House of Representatives, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of Women's Clubs and other representative national organizations to study and propose to Congress a long-range program for conservation of national resources, physical, animal and human.

Mr. Lawrence in his introductory remarks hailed the defeat of the "ham 'n' eggs" plan for old age pensions in California and the Bigelow "$50 a month at 60" proposal in Ohio as a good omen for America's future and the demonstration of good judgment on the part of the people of those states.

Business Group Formed to Further U. S.-Brazil Trade

WASHINGTON (AP)—A committee of business men headed by J. C. Trippe, President of Pan American Airways, has been created to seek expanded trade between the United States and Brazil.

The committee consists of members of the Business Advisory Council of the Commerce Department and was formed at the request of Secretary Harry L. Hopkins. Mr. Hopkins ordered Walter J. Donnelly, American Commercial Attache at Rio de Janeiro, to fly home at once to help the group.

Mr. Hopkins explained in a statement that the business council was extremely interested in Latin American trade prospects and created the committee as a starting point for activities throughout Latin America. Mr. Donnelly was picked as the committee's adviser, because he has served not only in Rio de Janeiro but also in Bogota, Colombia, and Cuba.

Other members of the committee are Floyd Blair, Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York; Herman G. Brock, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York; Curtis Calder, President of American & Foreign Power Company; Robert Clarkson, Chairman of the American Express Company; William S. Culbertson, member of the law firm of Culbertson & Leroy; Berent Friele, President of the American Coffee Corporation; Edwin I. Marks, Vice-President of R. H. Macy & Co.; A. V. Moore, President of Moore & McCormack Company; Curt G. Pfeiffer, President of the National Council of American Importers; E. P. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trade Council; and George W. Wolf, President of U. S. Steel Products Company. All are New Yorkers except Mr. Culbertson, who lives in Washington.

Chicago Board

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	.88¼	.89	.88⅛	.88⅜	.88⅛
May	.85⅞	.86½	.85⅝	.85⅞	.85¼
July	.83⅜	.84	.83¼	.83½	.83¼
	Corn				
Dec.	.50¼	.50½	.50¼	.50¼	.50¼
May	.52½	.52½	.52¼	.52⅜	.52½
July	.53	.53¼	.52¾	.52⅞	.53⅛
	Oats				
Dec.	.37	.37⅛	.37	.37⅜	.37
May	.35⅛	.35⅞	.35½	.35¾	.35⅜
July	.31⅞	.32⅛	.31⅞	.32	.31⅞
	Rye				
Dec.	.52¼	.52¼	.51⅜	.51⅝	.52⅛
May	.53⅜	.53¾	.53⅛	.53¼	.53½
July	.53½	.53⅞	.53⅜	.53⅝	.53½

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Nov. 17 compared with Nov. 17, 1938, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses):

Receipts $13,916,201.01 ($13,713,895.67); Expenditures $37,728,779.89 ($23,571,187.40); net balance $2,262,293,666.09 ($2,533,053,-410.18); working balance included $1,560,-478,272.14 ($1,919,180,238.49); customs receipts for month $16,898,537.10 ($15,603,-980.48); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $2,064,366,920.97 ($2,117,851,464.92); expenditures $3,615,268,023.62 ($3,388,567,888.86); excess of expenditures $1,550,901,102.65 ($1,270,716,432.94); gross debt $41,252,748,-130.93 ($38,545,270,269.14); increase over previous day $23,637,685.40; gold assets $17,-241,225,748.33 ($14,169,874,768.92).

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 4s '54-'44	114.17	114.17	114.17
2 4¼s '52-'47	119.16	119.16	119.16
1 2s '47	104.3	104.3	104.3
8 2½s '53-'49	104.16	104.12	104.16
1 2½s '52-'50	104.16	104.16	104.16
3 3s '55-'51	108.22	108.22	108.22
31 2⅞s '60-'55	106.16	106.3	106.16
15 2¾s '59-'56	105.5	105.5	105.5
50 2¾s '63-'58	104.31	104.31	104.31
163 2¾s '65-'60	105.2	104.22	105.2

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '47-'42	105.23	105.23	105.23
50 2¾s '47-'42	105.2	105	105.2

Home Owners Loan

5 2¼s '44-'42	104.14	104.14	104.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	107½	107½	107½
5 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	107	107	107
32 Alleghany cv 5s '44	80¾	80¼	80¾
5 Alleghany cv 5s '49	73	72½	73
67 Alleghany 5s '50 st	46½	46	46
16 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	111	110⅞	110⅞
22 Am & For P 5s 2030	64¾	64	64
15 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
17 Am T & T 3½s '43	109.⅞ 109	13-32	109.⅞
9 Am T & T 3¼s '66	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	108	108	108
14 Ang C Nitra deb '67	38	38	38
13 Arm Del 4s '57	98¾	98¾	98¾
9 Arm Del 4s '55	99	98½	99
14 AT&SF 4s '95	107½	107⅛	107⅜
12 AT&SF 4½s '48	103½	103⅜	103½
2 AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	108½	108½	108½
3 A C Line 1st 4s '52	79½	79	79½
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	40	40	40
1 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
10 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	31½	31⅜	31½
2 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	65	65	65
28 B&O rfg 5s '95	29	29	29
7 B&O 5s 2000 D	29	29	29
32 B&O cv 4½s '60	20¼	19⅜	19¾
3 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	18¾	18½	18¾
12 B&O 1st 4s '48	65	64¾	65
5 B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
2 B&O S W 5s '50	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	129½	129½	129½
5 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107⅜	107½	107½
4 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	105	104⅝	105
36 Beth Stl 3½s '52	109	108½	108⅞
17 Boston&Me 5s '67	44½	44	44⅛
12 Boston&Me 4¾s '61	44	43¾	43¾
41 Boston&Me 5s '55	44⅜	44	44⅜
5 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	78	78	78
96 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	79¼	77¼	78½
3 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	82	81	82
10 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	112	111¾	112
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105½	105½	105½
4 But R&P 4½s '57	44⅜	42	42⅜
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66		101½	102
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	103¼	103¼	103¼
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	101½	101¼	101½
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
2 Can Pac 5s '54	80	79¾	80
2 Can Pac 4s perp	63½	63	63
4 Carriers&Gen 5s '50	95¼	95¼	95¼
4 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	85	85	85
2 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	33¾	33¼	33¼
3 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
2 Cen of Ga cn5s'45	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
5 Cen ew Eng 4s '61	46	46	46
9 Cen Pac 5s '60	55	54	54
25 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74¼	74	74
4 Cen R R N J 5s'87	17½	17½	17½
2 Cen RRNJ 5s '87 reg	14½	14½	14½
1 Champ&Ag 4¾s'50	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
15 C&O 3½s '96 D	99	98¾	98¾
6 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	98¾	98½	98¾
22 Am & For P 5s 2030	64¾	64	64
15 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
17 Am T & T 3½s '43	109.⅞ 109	13-32	109.⅞
9 Am T & T 3¼s '66	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	108	108	108
14 Ang C Nitra deb '67	38	38	38
13 Arm Del 4s '57	98¾	98¾	98¾
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28 B&O rfg 5s '95	29	29	29
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8 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105½	105½	105½
4 But

Czech Outbreaks Give Sign Of Firmness on Freedom

(Continued from Page 1)

ruled from behind the scenes, now comes out into the open. This is the policy which the National Socialists have adopted in all conquests, a so-called "moderate" as figurehead with a real active extremist force kept hidden until the opportune moment, so fulfilling the "Mein Kampf" doctrine that peoples must be overcome gradually.

There is evidence that there was a period when National Socialists imagined that Czech resistance was merely an affair of the "Beneš intellectuals," and the Germans hoped to win over Czech workers. But the Oct. 28 demonstrations quite upset this plan.

Oaths of Fealty Refused

Attempts also to compel President Hacha and the Cabinet to swear oaths of allegiance to Reichsführer Hitler in exchange for certain German promises of alterations of the Bohemian frontiers favorable to the Czechs won no support, and though the impotent President who is now confined to the Lany Castle is reported to have issued a proclamation to his people, the Czechs appear to be regarding it at its proper value.

It is clear that the National Socialists intend first to root out the Czech intellectuals if possible and so destroy future national cultural leaders. This clearly is the aim of the announcement that Prague University has been closed for next three years. But in the twentieth century the closing of the University or even of a large number of high schools does not destroy the desire for liberty and independence.

The shooting of students may make them martyrs in the eyes of their comrades in the same way that the "blood banners of National Socialist martyrs" played in the early days of the National Socialist movement.

Secretary of State Frank, leader of the extremists, is undoubtedly pursuing his extremist anti-Czech policy through exciting ill-feeling and encouraging disorder, not simply to be revenged upon the Czechs, but also to be able to prove to Herr Hitler that obviously the only solution is the expulsion of all Czechs from this "German heart of Europe"—a deliberately untruthful statement often used in National Socialist propaganda—and its reconstruction under pure Germans.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Germans from the Rhineland and other parts of Germany are being sent to Bohemia-Moravia. Six hundred families are now being evacuated from Mannheim to Zlin (home of the Bata works).

The recent Czech demonstrations are undoubtedly a reaction to German tyranny, and they have necessitated the German dispatch of more than 10,000 Black Shirts to Prague alone. This must inconvenience National Socialist leaders under existing conditions, and also increase unrest among the general German population, as reports ultimately find their way to them through the whispering campaign which exists wherever public expression is throttled, as in the third Reich.

But it would be a mistake to conclude from this that this marks a big Czech revolution. It is almost impossible to revolt on a large scale today unless adequate weapons are available and these the Czechs are deprived of, first by the Munich agreement, and then by occupation of the country last March.

Diamond Workers Go on Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—America's conservative and little-publicized diamond industry had its first strike in history today as the cutters, polishers and sawers of approximately 30 manufacturing concerns in northeastern United States walked out following wage increase demands of from 10 to 25 per cent formulated by the Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America, an American Federation of Labor affiliate.

Jules Verbeeck, President of the Union, announced at strike headquarters here today that the recent increase in the demand for precious stones and the decrease in finished work coming from Europe because of the war justify the demand for higher pay. About eight firms had already accepted the Union's terms, he said, and the diamond workers stood ready to arbitrate with the other concerns at any time.

The strike followed a meeting Saturday afternoon in which the Union by a vote of 201 to 2 decided upon the walkout. Earlier this month the Union had given its demands in a letter addressed to the United States Diamond Manufacturers' Association and a committee of the larger manufacturers, setting Nov. 15 as a deadline for the reply. According to Mr. Verbeeck, the demands had been flatly rejected without a counter-offer.

The Union claims to represent about 300 of the approximately 350 diamond workers in the United States. These workers are largely of Dutch or Belgian extraction or birth and have been organized since 1903. For seven years prior to the formation of the present Union, there were smaller unamalgamated unions, but at no time until today had a strike been called.

Diamond workers are now on a five-day, 35-hour week, although the workers declare that they have had but 20 to 25 weeks of work annually during the past two decades.

Various diamond manufacturing concerns and sources refused to comment on the strike when questioned today.

Unions and Antitrust Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

permanent business recovery, and that a huge demand for low-cost housing has accumulated in America over the past 10 years.

Mr. Arnold's letter was sent to an official in Indianapolis where William Hutcheson, a conservative Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, is under indictment as a result of the Government's investigations in the construction industry. The investigation has been in progress about three months with information gathered in about 25 cities, while at the same time the Temporary National Economic Committee, of which Mr. Arnold is a member, has delved into the matter.

Dozens of anti-social practices have been alleged before the monopoly inquiry. One witness declared that ready-mixed concrete was barred from a certain city. Other statements concerned alleged exorbitant electrical costs. At the New York World's Fair it was charged that union control cost exhibitors hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Arnold Lists Practices

In the course of a carefully prepared statement, Mr. Arnold cited some of the alleged illegal practices.

He mentioned attempts to prevent the installation of factory-glazed windows and factory-painted kitchen cabinets. Again he cited the union requirement in some cities that a member of a local teamsters union, in addition to the driver already on the truck, be assigned to accompany each truck entering the city.

As an example of union restraints designed to enforce illegally fixed prices, Mr. Arnold cited a discovery in the Chicago milk case that a labor union combined with distributors and producers to prevent milk being taken into the city by persons who refused to maintain the fixed prices.

Mr. Arnold cited instances of labor practices to support each of the five "unquestionable violations" which he mentioned. For example, jurisdictional strikes, he said, were an example of illegal attempts to destroy established and legitimate systems of collective bargaining.

Important Statement

Mr. Arnold's statement was regarded as of great importance. It was agreed that it could only have been issued after long consideration. Its scope and comprehensiveness roused discussion. Inclusion of jurisdictional disputes as something illegal and against which antitrust action might be taken, marks an important development in potential Federal control.

Mr. Arnold attempted to differentiate between the legal and illegal scope of trade union activities.

"The principle applicable to unions is the same as that applicable to other groups especially protected by law," he said. "Investors may combine into a corporation, farmers into a co-operative and labor into a union. The Antitrust Division has the duty to prevent the use of such legal rights of association in an illegal way for purposes far different from those contemplated in the statutes."

The Government technique is to inspire and encourage resistance to monopolistic control in the building industry all down the line. It hopes to bring a revolt by contractors and the public on one hand against antitrust infractions by labor, and by the public and labor against any unfair methods of employers on the other. Already there are signs of private suits. For example, an action for $1,000,000 damages against three locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Voluntary Code Committee of the industry, and other trade union construction groups was announced in New York over the week end, filed by Isaac Penner, independent electrical contractor. Union control amounted to monopoly and conspiracy in his case, he charged.

The prospect is that the whole structure of union and contractor control in the construction industry will be challenged in a number of cities in the next few months.

$1,000,000 Sought On Monopoly Charge

NEW YORK (AP)—A $1,000,000 damage suit was on file in State Supreme Court Nov. 18 against three locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Voluntary Code Committee of the electrical industry, the New York Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., the Building and Trades Council, and several individuals.

The action was filed by Isaac Penner, an independent electrical contractor who asserted that the Voluntary Code Committee "prevented nonmembers from getting union men," and charged a "conspiracy to restrict competition, false collusive bidding, and rig prices."

Mr. Penner charged the associations involved, their presidents, treasurers, and others with "acting as a monopoly."

Autos Are Cheaper

The average price of autos in 1907 was $2,131.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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MME. STEPHENIE—Exclusive models for all occasions; many Stephenie originals; by appointment. 119-20 Union Turnpike, Kew Gardens, N. Y.; VI. 7-0103.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

AVON representative, other Christmas novelties and stockings; 10% off on all foundation garments during Nov. and Dec. MRS. BARTLETT, 801 Elm St., Manchester, N. H.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

WORTHWHILE SAVINGS! Expensive sample furniture from best manufacturers for every room; always bargains in Simmons bedding and divans. LLOYDS GALLERIES, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Practitioner's office part time, attractive, sunny. Tel. Plaza 5-6511; 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE

MRS. BERTHA HAYES
Real Estate
Barrington, New Hampshire

ROOMS TO LET

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., 34 Greenway Ter.—Beautiful rooms, residential section; near transportation; permanent guests only. BO. 8-1386. WOODRUFF.

N. Y. C., West End Ave.—Beautiful double-single front studios, bath between, exclusive refined home; discriminating people. AC. 4-6630.

N. Y. C., 96th (Central Park West)—Young lady to share large, front, twin studio; with piano; $5.00. Ac 2-9260.

READING, MASS.—Cheerful rooms for business ladies, private home; 1 minute bus line, 7 minutes train; garage. Reading 0963-M.

TORONTO, ONT.—Pleasant furnished rooms, private home; adults; home comforts and breakfast. 23 Roblock Avenue, LO 4213.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled—adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotarys. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 0600, Boston.

TAILORING

MRS. LANE, 74 Lowell Street, Manchester, N. H.—Expert Tailoring and Alterations on Suits and Coats.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7032 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OUR Junior Charge Accounts are for young business women starting out on a career. No previous credit standing is required and arrangements are made so payments are divided over several months. Ask for complete details at our credit office on mezzanine floor.
Braunsteins
THE FASHION CAPITAL OF DELAWARE

CONCORD LUMBER CO.
Lumber and Building Materials
and
Sherwin-Williams Paints

health STORM'S shoes
For Men, Women and Children
NINTH AND KING STREETS
. . . ON THE CORNER

Suggestions for Christmas Gifts
Throughout the Entire Store
CROSBY & HILL CO.
"Everybody's Store"
605-09 MARKET STREET

Electrical Appliances
• Hardware—Tools
• Fireplace Equipment
• Kitchen Utensils
Alfred D. Peoples Hardware
507 Market—506 Shipley Dial 5017

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON
(Continued)

Evelyn S. Zebley
3 EAST NINTH STREET
DRESSES
Skirts—Sweaters—Blouses
Underwear—Hosiery
Costume Jewelry

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

.50 Dinners
17th CAFETERIA
One block west of the White House
724 17th ST. N. W.

PRUITT & ZIMMERMAN
INCORPORATED
Registered Plumbers, Roofers, Electricians, Locksmiths, Heating
Phones Columbia 2806—2807
2438 18th Street, N. W.

DALY & ROGERS
Florists
1026 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
(The La Salle) Washington, D. C.
Phones NAtional 1556, NAtional 1557, OXford 0551

FORREST OAKLEY, Inc.
Sportswear
Suits and Coats
Sweaters and Skirts
1313 Connecticut Avenue

MAINE

AUBURN

Clean, Sweet and White!
It's Just Come from BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

BANGOR

EXCLUSIVE GOWNS, COATS and MILLINERY
Costume Jewelry
Linens for the most fastidious.
WAMSUTTA PERCALE SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES
THE FINEST OF COTTONS
Rinzler's
43 Main Street

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

RICE & TYLER
Pianos—Radios—Electrical Appliances
Electrical Servants Lighten Housework
74 Central Street Dial 3351

LEWISTON

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
Maynards Boot Shop
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

PLAZA GRILL
Air-Conditioned, Always Cool
Your choice of 25 Delicious Lunches, 25c up
Modern Soda Fountain
Ice Cream Soda, any flavor, 10c
177 Main Street, Lewiston, Me.

Henry Rolin Jeweler
Regular $7.95 Waltham Electric Clock
Solid Mahogany Case—Special $5.95

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Good Shoes and Stockings
PORTLAND—LEWISTON
AUGUSTA—RUMFORD

ELM STREET RADIO SHOP
57 ELM STREET
Modern Scientific Instruments to do Modern Radio Work
We can make your radio entertainment perfect
We Specialize in
Auto and Home Radios
Phone 4651

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Randall-McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

J. F. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Special Orders Given Attention Now for Christmas
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Gifts for the home
A wonderful selection, keyed into the Maine way of living—at Northern New England's Largest Quality Store.
PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN
Portland, Maine

Watches of Reliability
—LEADING MAKES—
Satisfaction Guaranteed
CARTER BROS. CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

Harmon & Newcomb
PORTLAND, MAINE
Fashion Park Clothes
Knox Hats—Arrow Shirts

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Wed. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tom-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store .... 41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store .....81 South St.
The Concord Public Market, 9 No. Main St.

The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated
It's good judgment to buy
Christmas Handkerchiefs
early!
Harry G. Emmons

Toys the year around at
FRENCH'S RADIO SHOP
10B No. State St., Concord, N. H.
Radio Headquarters

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL — COKE — CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

HUBERT COAL COMPANY
84 NO. MAIN ST., CONCORD, N. H.
CLEERCOAL
Reading coal, Providence coke, Soft coal, Range and Fuel Oils

HALL BROS. CO.
Fuel Oil—Range Oil
PHONE 1100

For Comfort and Style
Fall Enna Jettick Shoes
$5 and $6
Tonkin and Fraser
79 NORTH MAIN STREET

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

Bridge & Byron
PRINTERS
12 WARREN ST

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

VISIT US AT OUR NEW LOCATION
Endicott Furniture Co.
12 South Main Street
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

DOVER

Smart People Shop Now for Christmas Gifts
Tel. 230
Farnham's
CLOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY

TEXACO GEAR LUBRICANTS
Let us MARFAK your car
Protect your car now. Tel. 57
Jim's Service Station
624 Central Ave.

AIR CONDITIONED
Daeris Restaurant and Tea Room
Morrill Pldg.
Centrally Located Corner of Third St. and Central Ave.
Fountain Service. Ice Cream our own make
Tourists Welcome.
Eat Your Thanksgiving Dinner Here

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St. Tel. 73
We can deliver food for
3 MEALS A DAY

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Books Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover St.

Buy in Our Electrical Dept.
Every Conceivable Appliance
Universal Stoves, Vacuums, Washers and Ironers, Zenith Radios, I. E. S. Lamps, Toastmasters, Mixmasters and Flashlights.
JOHN B. VARICK CO.

Brighten Up the Home with Paint and Paper. Save the surface and you save all. Special graining — all work carefully and expertly done.
C. O. POLSON
84 MASSABESIC STREET
Tel. Office 3146 Res. 4819-W

Silverware
for Thanksgiving
Buy at Pearson's
Your Dependable Jeweler
GEORGE E. PEARSON CO.
926 Elm Street

Jenney Service Station
24 HOUR SERVICE
Change to Winter Oil and Grease. Check your batteries, tires and engine.
ADD ANTI-FREEZE NOW!
Corner Elm and Brook Streets, Route 3

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

Delivered to your door from Our Modern Dairy
BETTER MILK FOR ALL
Phone 1637-J
Porter's Milk and Cream
South River Road, Bedford, N. H.

STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
Everything for Thanksgiving Dinner
815 Chestnut Phones 296 and 4567

Stache
FLORIST
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns, and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order
683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

Window Shades, Venetian Blinds, Draperies, Curtains, Slip Covers
Drapery Service
PHONE 7370
O. J. MALMGREN CO.
36 West Central

Coal—Coke—Range Oil
Wood and Sawdust
Light Trucking
Call 7839
LEON H. ELLIOTT
286 Douglas St.

P. J. Campbell
REAL ESTATE
Property Management
Rents Collected
782 Summer St. Phone 1221

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES
Picture Framing Expertly Done
Manchester Paint & Wallpaper Co.
1151 Elm Street Tel. 1903

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

NASHUA

Why Not a Visit to
ANN'S
For Fall and Winter Merchandise
Coats—Dresses—Sport Goods
Undies—Hosiery
ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
81 West Pearl Street
Just Around the Corner From Main Street

Fine Irish Table Linen
FOR THANKSGIVING
Sets—Tablecloth and Napkins
See Our Selection
Marsh-Parsons Co., Inc.
147-151 MAIN STREET

Coats—Suits—Dresses
Underwear and Hosiery
Exclusive but not expensive
THE SMART SHOP
169 Main Street Tel. 1190-W

PIES -- CAKES -- NUTS
CANNED GOODS
for Thanksgiving
Tel. 986, *We Deliver*
Colburn Food Shop
7 Temple Street

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

BOSTON STORE
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Dry Goods Store
Phone 2300 Estab. 1877

PAT'S SERVICE STATION
(Thomas Patykewich, Prop.)
SUNOCO
27 Caleb Earl St. off Broadway
Gas, lubrication, battery service and car washing

Adrian Delicatessen
Fancy Groceries and Fruit
Imported and Domestic Cheese
32 BROADWAY
Tel. 3422 Open Sunday Free Delivery

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs Books
Foreign Books Bought and Sold

Marguerite's Beauty Salon
40 Franklin St.
Newport, R. I.
Phone 4025

PAWTUCKET

HURLEY GREENMAN
PIONEER FOOD STORE
Order Your Thanksgiving Turkey
Thanksgiving supplies, including a full line of nationally Advertised Products.
Free Delivery
319 POWER ROAD Tel. Perry 7072

PROVIDENCE

Full Line of Meats and Groceries
BERT F. TURNER
MARKET
1858 Broad Street Edgewood, R. I.
Telephone HOpkins 1155

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford Herbys Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

Be Saved
use Southern's Service
Dependable and Quality Dry Cleaning
SOUTHERN DRY CLEANING CO.
ALEX. 60 IVY 1300

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA
(Continued)

LUCKETT'S HARDWARE
Paints and Hardware
KING AND ROYAL STREETS
PHONE 86

LYNCHBURG

LYNCHBURG'S OWN CHAIN
Bibee's
For THANKSGIVING GOODIES
Nuts, Cranberries, Turkeys
Pumpkins

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

It's not too early to think of
"Gifts That Glorify"
from
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE

NEWPORT NEWS

Christmas Gifts
BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers and Gemologists
2912 Washington Ave.
Newport News, Va.

Select Your
SPODE CHINA
at
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

Men's and Boys' Outfitters
Since 1868
HUELLER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

NORFOLK

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers
G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.

Willis DRY CLEANERS
Phone 22389
754 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA.

DIAL 22663
for Norfolk's Leading Laundry
Fairfax Family Laundry Corp.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

RANDOLPH'S—ESSO—SERVICE
Tires, Batteries, Accessories, Greasing
Campostella and Wilson Road
Norfolk, Virginia
TEL. BERKELEY 9114

RICHMOND

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
Mother's Real Helper
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
101 Campbell Avenue
New arrival in Fall Coats, Suits, and Dresses for all occasions. Attend our fur coat sale and save.
NATALIE SHOPPE
Distinctive Fashions in
Dresses, Coats and Furs
For Matron and Miss
301 S. Jefferson St. Dial 2-0678

AIRHEART-KIRK CLOTHING CO.
Furnishings and Clothing
for men and young men
25 Campbell Ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va.

Rutroughs, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON HOTEL BUILDING

Virginia Beauty Shoppe
Roanoke's Oldest Salon of Beauty
We feature complete and distinctive Beauty Culture and Service
509 S. Jefferson St., next to Park Theatre
Dial 6436

Engleby Electric Company
Make It an Electrical Gift
Dial 2-3477 313 1st Street S. W.

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

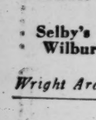
VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued)

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON



For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

MORGANTOWN

ESTABLISHED 1917
CHICAGO BEAUTY SHOP
Isae Newman Lucky, Proprietress
"Morgantown's Oldest Leauty Salon"
228 Forest Ave. Phone 9325

C. C. Ashton's Esso Station
Cor. Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave.

WHEELING

See "The Owl"
CHRISTMAS CARDS
and You Will See the Best of All
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 3868
917 Market Street, Wheeling

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866
9 to 12 daily

Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670
Personal Shopping Service
PHONE M 83
• *Special Attention to Phone Orders*

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st., West Phone M-7833

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at
KRAFT THE FURRIER
Established Since 1908
222 8th Ave. West Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M. 1101

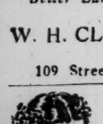
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale
LIMITED
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

EDMONTON

Hudson's Bay Company.
"GARRY"
Shoes for Men
Combine style and quality at a low price.

You never pay more at Edmonton's Own Store

JOHNSTONE WALKER
— LIMITED —
Lumber and Millwork
"Better Lumber at No Extra Cost"
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO.
Limited
109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta



PACEY'S BEAUTY SALON
Offering a Complete Beauty Service. Designe for a More Lovely You.
10339 Jasper Ave. Phone 21473

ALBERTA

EDMONTON
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WEAR
"SMILE" HATS
SHIRTS—TIES—SOCKS
TOM CAMPBELL'S
SMILE HAT SHOP
10124 JASPER AVENUE

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
SALES AND SERVICE
J. A. Werner Hardware Co.
LIMITED
Estab. 1906
10139 99th Street Phone 22230

TEMPLEMAN BROS.
Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating
Gas Fitting, Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 226 33

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

See the New
Dictator Radios
You'll want the new improvements—The Greater Value in DICTATORS for Complete radio entertainment.
37.95 to 109.50
Radios, Fourth Floor
Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

FOOTSAVER
Shoes for Winnipeg
2—SHOE STORES—2
Rannard's
350 Portage Ave., 267 Portage Ave.

J. S. MILLER COAL CO.
Osborne at Subway
PHONE 42 877
ESTAB 1921 C. F. L. 4

"BIDDY"
Luncheon—Tea
282 Hargrave Street
Winnipeg, Man.

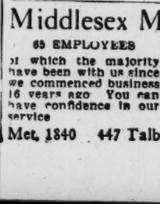
GENUINE JERSEY MILK
in the New
CREAM TOP Bottle
Exclusively featured by
CITY DAIRY, Ltd.
Notre Dame and Adelaide Phone 87647

Every Day is Bargain Day
SAFEWAY

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290
8 to 7 p. m., daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

Christmas Coal burns bright and clear at Christmas and throughout the year.
Clean fuel—Clean delivery
Prompt Service
CHRISTMAS COAL COMPANY
Phone 4-1107 Kenilworth Ave. S.

Enjoy Shopping with a
ROBINSON Charge Account
Just say "Charge It!" Receive a monthly statement. Pay only once a month.
The G. W. Robinson Co. Ltd.
"Hamilton's Department Store"

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers. Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn Mgr Met 944

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
Of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter; Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Caincross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

MEN, your Winter Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear
CUMMING the Clothier
Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

Outfit Your Child in Warm Togs From the Infants' Shop
SECOND FLOOR
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

OTTAWA

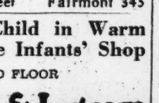
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BURLAU

CANADA BREAD CO.
LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter—Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

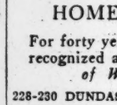
GIBSON'S TAXI AND GARAGE
Washing—Repairs
Battery Service
225 Albert Street 2.2468

C.C.B. ELECTRIC WORKS



Make It an Electrical Gift
378/380 Bank Street Phone 2-5706

W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.
410-416 BANK STREET



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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Little Chauncey

"Do you guarantee it to be Grade 'A'?"

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Boyer, Charles (shärl bwȧ'-yā')—Stage and screen actor.

Hu Shih, Dr. (hōō' shĭr')—Chinese Ambassador to the United States.

Iamandi, Victor (vĕk'-tôr yä-män'-dē)—Rumanian Minister of Justice.

Kurusu, Saburo (sä'-bōō-rō kōō'-rōō-sû)—New Japanese Minister to Berlin.

Nehru, Jawaharlal (jȧ-wä'-hȧr-läl nä'-rōō)—Prominent member of the Indian Congress.

Potemkin, Vladimir P. (vlȧd'-ĭ-mĭr pô-tĕm'-kĭn)—First Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs of Soviet Russia.

Starace, Lieut. Gen. Achille (ä-kĕl'-lā stä-rä'-chā)—New chief of the general staff of the Fascist militia, transferred from the post of Secretary of the Fascist Party.

Tapola, Col. Kustaa (kōōs'-tä tä'-pô-lä)—Head of military training in the Finnish Ministry of Defense.

Tuka, Béla (bä'-lō tōō'-kä)—Premier of the Slovak Republic.

von Papen, Franz (fränts' fŏn pä'-pĕn)—German Ambassador to Turkey.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bergen (bûr'-gĕn)—Norwegian port where the American freighter, City of Flint, has been detained.

Caracas (kä-rä'-käs)—Capital of Venezuela.

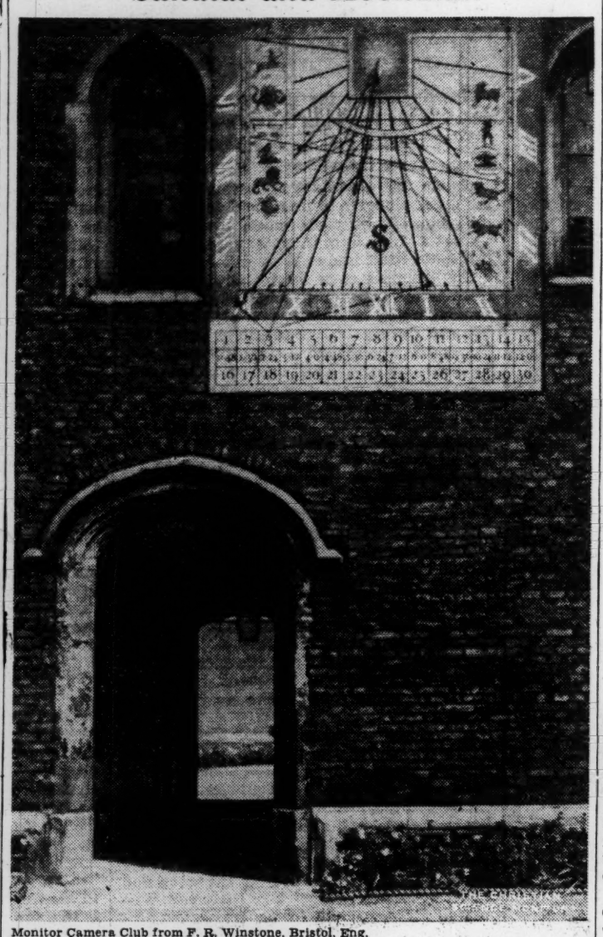
Garibaldi, Giuseppe (gä'-rē-bäl'-dē)—Italian patriot of the nineteenth century.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ėvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Saltbeds

The earth's salty oceans are estimated to be 500,000,000 to 700,000,000 years old.

Sundial and Moondial!



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng.

This ingenious timekeeper at Queen's College, Cambridge, Eng., not only records the hours (even on moonlit nights) but also reports the phases of the moon, and marks the sign of the Zodiac through which the sun is passing. It appears to do everything but allow for the change to daylight saving time. (Note that the dial registers 9:45 a. m.)

Vocations

Shoe Journeyman

A man offering to put new leather heels on women's shoes, without taking them off the premises and at a price below that charged by shoe repair shops, discovered nearly every home a potential market for his services. Carrying rubber heels for men's shoes, as well, he augmented his earnings considerably and without any particular previous experience.

Housewives greeted him warmly, for most dislike the bother of making two trips to the shoemaker's for new heels; and there is always at least one pair of slippers in the closet in need of such service.—W. W., Hollywood, Calif.

In Lighter Vein

Good Business

The general merchant, who did a bit of tailoring in his spare time, was called on by a friend, who said: "I've been putting on weight and this dress suit is rather too tight for me. Could you manage to let it out a bit?"

"I've never done such a thing," was the reply, "but I'll see what I can do."

A week later the owner of the suit telephoned to see how his friend was getting on with it.

"Better than I expected," came the reply. "I've let it out to four men already."—Kentish Mercury.

An Early Riser

"I reckon," said the farmer, "that I get up earlier than anybody else in the neighborhood. I am always up before 3 o'clock in the morning."

The second farmer said he was always up before then and had part of the chores done.

The first farmer thought he was fibbing and decided to find out. A few mornings later, he got up at 2 o'clock and went to his neighbor's house. He rapped on the back door, and the woman of the house opened it.

"Where is your husband?" asked the farmer, expecting to find his neighbor in bed.

"He was around here early in the morning," answered his wife, "but I don't know where he is now."—Hardware Age.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Light Meter Tells Photographers the Degree of Sunlight?

Since the earliest days of photography, attempts have been made to solve the exposure problem. For the taking of good pictures, the photographer must know the amount of light reaching his film. The eye is a poor estimator of light intensity, for it is variable in vision and is not aware of certain colors which affect the film considerably.

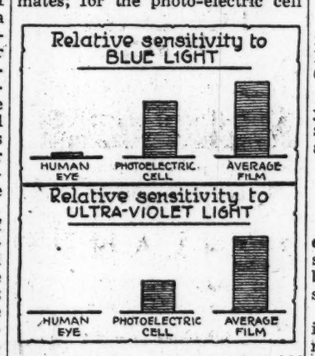
An early device was the actinometer, which indicated the degree of light by timing the interval required for the light coming from the scene to darken a piece of sensitive paper. Later the extinction-type exposure guide was developed, but it still depended on the variable human eye.

Today a very efficient type of exposure meter makes use of a photoelectric cell. The photoelectric cell used in one modern meter consists essentially of a metal-supporting disc upon which is deposited a layer of light-sensitive material. Upon this is a special type of metallic grid which acts both as electrode and collector for the current set up by the electrons freed by the impact of the photons or "light bullets."

When light strikes this type of photoelectric cell, a current of electricity is generated in the cell, and (within practical limits) the amount of the current is in direct proportion to the intensity of the light. Thus, a light having an intensity of 100 foot-candles (a foot-candle is the amount of illumination received on a square foot of surface at right angles to a source at a distance of one foot) generates in the cell 100 times as much electricity as one foot-candle.

In the exposure meter, the electricity generated by the light from the scene to be photographed is made to move a pointer over a scale marked off in varying degrees of light intensity. There are two exposure discs on the meter. The operator sets one according to the speed of the film he is using and sets the other according to the meter reading. The result will be a reading which designates the proper diaphragm opening and shutter speed necessary for making a good photograph.

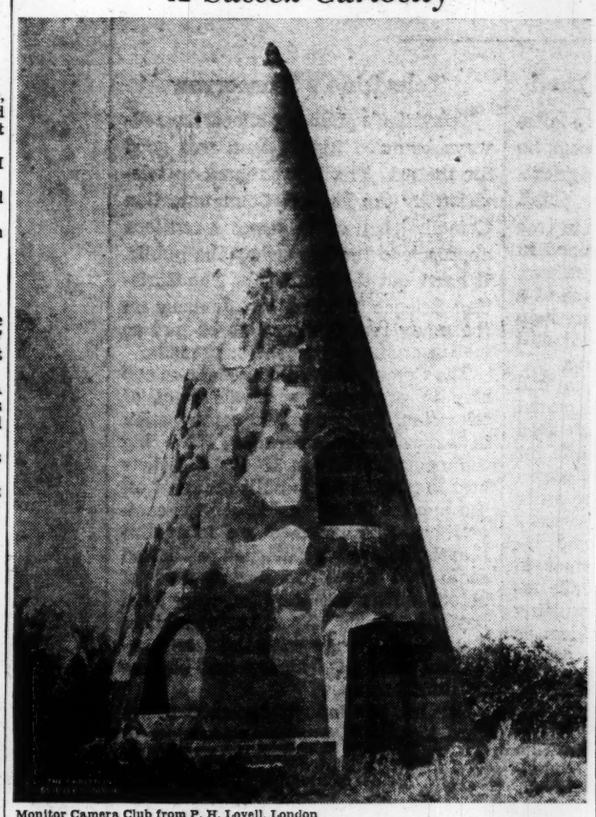
This gives more accurate results than could any device which uses the human eye in light estimates; for the photo-electric cell



is sensitive to ultra-violet rays, which are invisible to the eye, but which affect the photographic film.

W. P. Keasbey

A Sussex Curiosity



Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, London

This strange pinnacle at Dallington, Sussex, was built a hundred years ago by Squire John Fuller, an eccentric M. P., who rashly wagered that Dallington Church spire could be seen from his garden at Brightling. Challenged, he found it impossible—so set his men to building—at a suitable distance—this unusual structure, similar to the spire at Dallington, and then claimed that "the spire" could be seen from his grounds.

A Word a Day

Chimerical

Example: "*Chimerical* War Profits." (Heading of recent Wide Horizon article, Editorial Page, The Christian Science Monitor.)

Test: Before looking below, test your vocabulary by selecting the synonym of the word italicized above:

gas and flame	unrighteous
cruel	extravagant
fanciful	fleeting

Pronunciation: The first *i* is preferably long, *ki-mehr'-ih-kal* (*e* and second *i* short, *a* clipped-short); but the first syllable is commonly sounded with the *i* short, *kih-*.

Derivation and definition: When it came to inventing fantastic monsters, the old Greeks in their mythology took a back seat for nobody; and their fire-breathing *chimaira* (literally, "she-goat") with forequarters of a lion, middle body of a goat, and hindquarters of a dragon, was about the peak in fantasy. This fabulous female of the species devastated Lycia, but was finally destroyed by Bellerophone with the aid of Pegasus.

So outrageously impossible was this wild bit of horror thinking that we have developed few better words than "chimerical" to apply to anything which is a nebulous product of hallucination; to that which is fanciful, imaginary, visionary, phantasmic, fantastic, delusive, unreal.

Daily Quotation

FIRMNESS is great, persistency is greater.
—NINON DE LENCLOS.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Not a Bum; a Hero

Henderson, Texas

John R—— didn't particularly like his position as president of the bank, for he loved to work with his hands, and admired other people who did the same. But after his East Texas farm had made him rich from oil, and the bank job was offered him, his wife persuaded him to take it.

So, as he walked to work one morning, it was too much for him when he saw a young man sitting down in a chair and attempting to hoe weeds from among his mother's flowers.

Why, the lazy young whippersnapper! The banker decided he'd tell him a thing or two. Of course, it wasn't any of his business, but this talk would be worth a lot to the boy, and no doubt he'd thank him for it when he was grown. Laziness, such as this, was the stuff bums were made of!

John R—— walked across the street, up the terrace to the fence that encircled the flower bed, and opened his mouth to give the boy a lecture; but his words froze as he stared at the scene before him.

"May I help you, sonny?" John R—— smiled his friendly greeting.

"No, sir. Thank you. You see I get a lot of pleasure out of doing this."

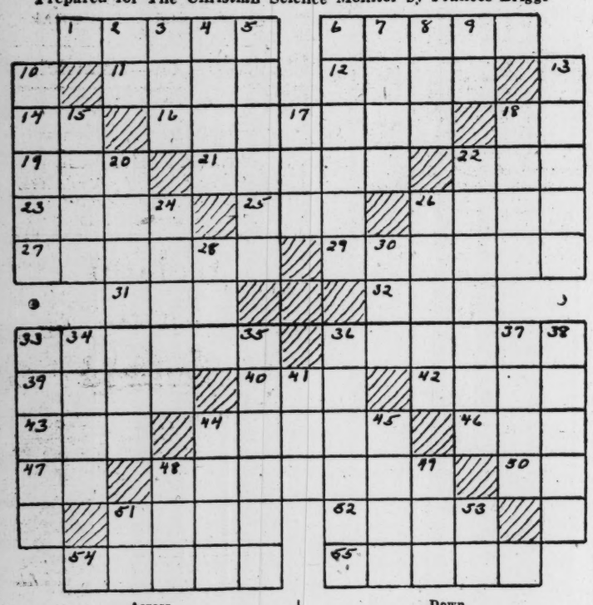
The bank president went on up the street, mumbling to himself something about "the kid's a hero"; for in the eyes of John R—— a pair of crutches on the ground near the boy's chair, proved that the lad was not on the road to being a bum, but a hero!

A Verse for Today . . .

I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life.—JOHN 8:12.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What fictional character escapes from slavery by crossing Ohio River on ice?
6—A lamba is a canoe, shawl, or horse—which?
11—What river of Germany flows into Elbe?
12—What is a subterranean cavity or passage?
14—Exclamation of surprise.
16—Pago Pago is on what island?
18—Chinese unit of area.
19—Where is Huddersfield (abbr.)?
21—Would a wentletrap be a shell, shrub, or snare?
22—In what month was David Livingstone born (abbr.)?
23—Who was son of Seth?
25—The gums are called what?
26—What is capital of Switzerland?
27—What was middle name of Ellis Butler, American humorist?
29—What king of Persia was known as "the Great"?
31—What is a rope, chain, or rod attached to anything to steady it?
32—What ornamental headdress would be worn in Hawaii?
33—What are males of honeybees?
36—What beautiful lake is located in New York State?
39—What is a covered enclosure prepared for roller skating?
40—What question would an owl ask?
42—What is cole or colewort?
43—What river of Germany flows to North Sea?
44—What are large pieces of timber?
46—Who was Joshua's father?
47—If you were in Birmingham, Eng., in what direction would you travel to reach London (abbr.)?
48—What was a surname of the Apostle Thomas?
50—A river of China.
51—What do you call top, or crown, of the head?
52—Jacob supplanted whom in father's blessing?
54—The Amazons of Greek mythology were what?
55—What people dwell in northern Scandinavia and adjacent parts of Russia?

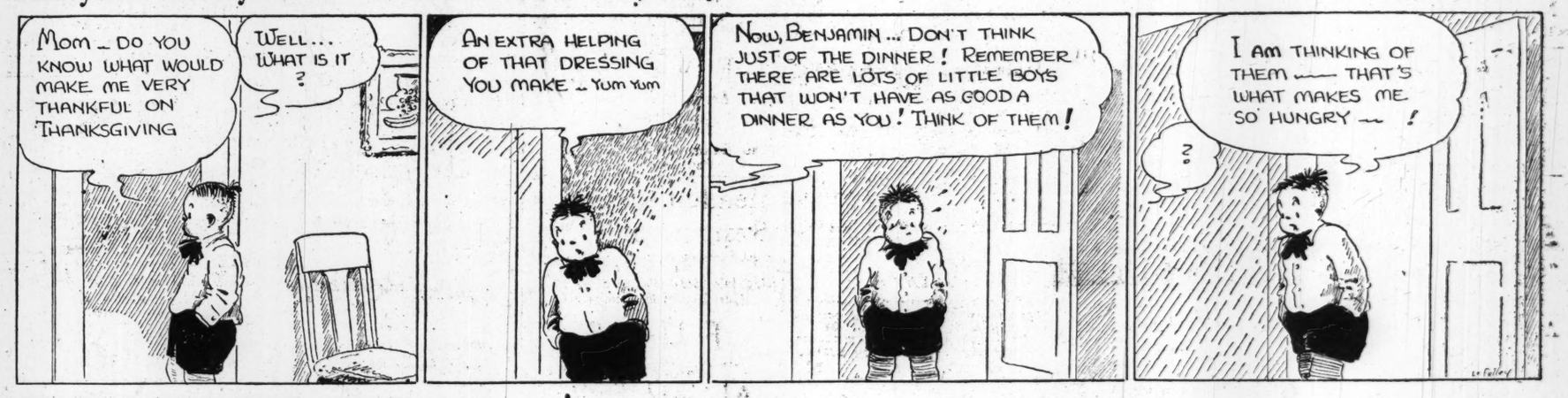
Down

2—Chinese unit of weight.
3—What is one who professes some ism?
4—Who was chief of Olympian gods?
5—Who is rightful heir to throne in Shakespeare's "King John"?
6—Sarsaparilla is a species of what?
7—"A city that is set on an —— cannot be hid."
8—Collections of sayings.
9—You and I.
10—What animals are often counted to induce sleep?
13—Who wrote "Tam o'Shanter"?
15—What coin would be spent in India?
17—Who was one of the family of Bani (Ezra. 10:34)?
18—What is any of various darkish level areas on moon, at first thought to be water?
20—Who were Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa?
22—If you visited Puebla, whom would you see (sing.)?
24—What is name of a river of Iowa flowing into the Mississippi?
26—What pleasure vehicle is smaller and lighter than four-in-hand coach or tallyho?
28—An opening into a mine shaft is called what?
30—What is a measure, chiefly for cloth, now little used?
33—"Style is the —— of thoughts."
34—White frost is what?
35—Where does Gustavus V rule?
36—What is knoblike protuberance at front and top of a saddlebow?
37—Who was son of Tros, mythical founder of Troy?
38—What coarse cotton drilling is used for overalls?
41—What would you feed a charger?
44—What does a barking dog seldom do?
45—What is a seaport of northeastern Tunisia?
48—A millipond is what?
49—What do you call juices of a plant?
51—Cremona, Italy, is on what river?
53—Aloft.

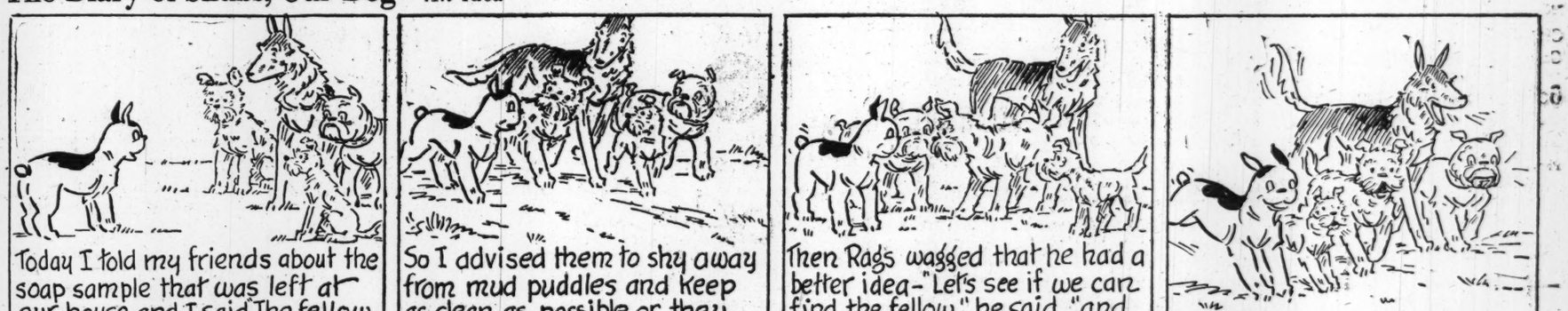
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements).

Tubby and Buddy & Co.— *We'll Let It Go This Time, Tubby*

By LE PELLEY


MOM — DO YOU KNOW WHAT WOULD MAKE ME VERY THANKFUL ON THANKSGIVING
WELL... WHAT IS IT ?
AN EXTRA HELPING OF THAT DRESSING YOU MAKE — YUM YUM
NOW, BENJAMIN ... DON'T THINK JUST OF THE DINNER! REMEMBER THERE ARE LOTS OF LITTLE BOYS THAT WON'T HAVE AS GOOD A DINNER AS YOU! THINK OF THEM!
I AM THINKING OF THEM — THAT'S WHAT MAKES ME SO HUNGRY — !
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*An Idea*


Today I told my friends about the soap sample that was left at our house and I said, The fellow probably left some at your homes too"—
So I advised them to shy away from mud puddles and keep as clean as possible or they might get a bath the way I just did—
Then Rags wagged that he had a better idea—"Let's see if we can find the fellow," he said, "and advise him to go somewhere else to peddle his soap"—
And everybody barked a loud approval—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Maybe He Will Find a Plum Pudding*

By THE HAGERS

"HELLO, KOALA BEAR," I SAID. "AUSTRALIA IS YOUR HOME, I'VE READ."
"A CHANGE OF DIET I DESIRED; OF EUCALYPTUS LEAVES I'M TIRED,
SO I CAME HERE FOR SOMETHING NEW. MY EAGER SEARCH I'LL NOW PURSUE."
"PLEASE WAIT," I QUACKED, "UNTIL DAYLIGHT." "KOALAS SEARCH FOR FOOD AT NIGHT."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Food and Lessons From Land

In a country at war ordinary rules of economics may at any moment be swiftly overthrown. British agriculture today affords a case in point. Under the conditions of complete free trade it came near to being ruined in competition with countries overseas. Under the more recent conditions of a limited protection, where a little help was given here, a little there, it still maintained a precarious existence.

In the circumstances of war that had to be altered. It has become essential to produce in Britain as much food as possible—cereals, feeding-stuffs for animals, and cattle, sheep and pigs—in order to release shipping for other purposes. Therefore it was necessary that the taxpayer should come instantly to the help of the farmer to make it practical for him to make intensive use of land. The State, turning its attention to this urgent problem, is acting centrally through the Board of Agriculture, locally through County Agricultural Committees.

The money which is to be spent on agriculture, whether it comes direct from the Treasury or from the consumers in the form of fixed higher prices is money spent by the nation on war. To enable the farmers to bring at least an additional 1,500,000 acres under the plow a grant of £2 an acre is promised for the plowing, and guaranteed prices for the crops grown on them. Similar guarantees are given for the production of cattle, sheep, and pigs, and the local committees are busy advising farmers and, if necessary, bringing pressure to bear on them.

The result is expected to be a greater activity on the land than there has been in the last twenty years.

Great Britain had a similar experience in the concluding period of the World War; but the prosperity which agriculture then enjoyed was temporary; within a few years there was grievous deterioration, and the remedies applied have been little more than patchwork. At the present moment British agriculturists are not looking far beyond the immediate needs of war-production; but British leaders report that valuable experience is being gained for peacetime, too.

Not that the peace conditions can ever be the same as those of war. But the latter reveal the latent possibilities of land culture when natural science, skilled work, and adequate finance go hand in hand. A great social question such as this affords a reminder that reconstruction after war is not only a question of international politics, but of resolving the major domestic issues which lie behind. Surely not the least of these is that which concerns greater production of needed food under conditions which give a livelihood to the producer. This is both a domestic and an international problem.

A Bay State Opportunity

The Massachusetts Child Council's proposal for State-wide courts for juvenile delinquents and other revision of the State's outmoded system of handling juveniles is all the more valuable and welcome as a special recess commission prepares to study the problem. Massachusetts has been subject too long to criticism for its reluctance to adopt progressive methods of handling errant children. The Council points out why:

"What happens to the child whose delinquency is the clear indication of development into a life of trouble is largely a matter of chance. With all the elaboration of social agencies, public and private, there is no assurance that he will come to the timely attention of any one of them nor that if so discovered there will be a co-operation in his behalf that will assure the correction of his difficulty."

More disturbing, the Council has a wealth of graphs, maps, tables and no end of detail taken from hundreds of cases over several years to prove its points overwhelmingly. Courts overlap in jurisdiction claiming the same child; a law written more than thirty years ago and amended occasionally, with direct contradiction in some instances of its essential provisions, is enforced; charities, communities, schools and courts work with no State-wide system or definite scheme for serving the Commonwealth.

Massachusetts, with its otherwise progressive legislative record, has a notable opportunity in the Council's recommendations to correct a problem which several of its sister States have already acknowledged as fundamental in human welfare.

The size of the "holler" does not necessarily indicate the size of the tax.

Television's Tomorrow

Television's publicity efforts have always bounded higher than was good for the art. The latest report on television by the Federal Communication Commission usefully urges a cautious approach to the subject by the public. It bears out the findings of The Christian Science Monitor last January on the many real problems to be met as well as on the progress already made.

The Commission recommends, as one step to promote the development of television, greater public participation in experimental operation. The big radio corporations in 1924-26 did their best to put the home-built radio set off the market. They saw it only as competition. They seemed not to realize that the hobby-approach had publicized radio and developed a vast field of potential listeners—that for every local boy who made a set, ten neighbors learned to put up with the less-than-perfect radio of that day and became set purchasers.

In fact, the industry seemed to regard this development as contrary to its interests.

One of the biggest leaders in radio manufacturing told a Monitor writer of that day that "We'll not make any such mistake in television. We'll keep that in the laboratory until it is ready." They did, and now there is too small a public, experimentally inclined, to do the spade work of developing an audience and providing potential set buyers.

Television will come of course. But it seems to be taking the slow way—and it hasn't the rising stock market of the late twenties to give it a needed boost as had its predecessor, radio.

Mines

The menace of mines on shipping lanes in European waters underscores the economic character of this war. Neither side seems willing to make a military thrust at the other. Each attempts by measures against the economic position of the other to win what in the long run must prove more important than mere military advances.

In such a war all neutrals who must use European waters seem bound to suffer loss. The belligerents will attempt to hold the good opinion of the neutrals by charging each other with infringements of international law, and indeed, infringements are more than likely to occur. Questions as to whether proper notifications of mine-laying have been given, whether mines have been properly constructed to become harmless at once after breaking loose from their moorings, or, if they are unanchored, one hour after being laid—these will form bases for charge and counter-charge.

It is not always possible to say what nation's mine is responsible for a specific sinking, though the position of the ship struck is an indication: Neither side in a war is likely to mine waters in such a way as would prevent its receipt of supplies from abroad. Reports say, further, that British and French mines are laid at some depth because they are chiefly intended to be struck by submarines, while Germany's mines lie nearer the surface because their target is the sea-borne commerce vital to Britain and France.

The mine is usually considered a defensive weapon—as used by Finland, for example—to mine nearby waters. Thus the British are making much of evidence they say they have that Germany is deliberately mining waters through which neutral shipping must pass to reach Britain. It is held that these operations are intended to discourage neutrals from trading with Britain, and that they are part of the pressure being exerted by Germany on neighboring neutrals to divert their trade from Britain to the Reich.

Obviously, if such charges were proved, Germany would appear as a nation carrying on hidden warfare against neutrals. This possibility may induce Germany to be increasingly circumspect. The consequences of unrestricted U-boat warfare in the World War were in the long run detrimental to Germany's interests.

The G. O. P. hopes to capture the Presidency in 1940 in a short, six weeks' campaign. A sort of domestic "blitzkrieg"?

Modern automobiles are becoming so easy to run they are making drivers lazy, it is said. Well, what about shiftless cars?

To many persons who would like to go south for the winter, it seems Admiral Byrd is going to extremes.

"O-oh! What a Big Fellow!"

Twice in a Lifetime

1. Atlantic Crossing

"Twice in a lifetime" is a familiar phrase during this war in Europe. Twice in my lifetime I have arrived at a foreign port to be greeted with a declaration of war. This time I had started for Sweden and wound up in England.

For five of the twelve nights on our Polish boat, bound from New York to Gdynia we had gone to bed, each time in a different patch of Scottish water, and wakened to a moment of half surprise. Morning . . . another night safely over . . . another day. . . .

"Wake up! Wake up! We're here. You're missing everything!"

Sleepily I rubbed my eyes. So we were! Here alive. Out of the North Sea, through the mouth of the Tyne, and sailing up the river to Jarrow.

I lay in my berth thinking of the two Polish mothers who had stopped me at 1 o'clock on the way to the cabin. They were seeking reassurance. "What do you think? I am so afraid. All the time I am afraid," said one. She had soft gray eyes and little gold hoops in her ears and came from Boston. On her way—or thought she was—to her daughter in Cracow.

The other, with a home in Poland and hostages of the heart in two countries, shook her head and sighed. "It was so nice in Galesburg, Illinois. So nice and quiet."

* * *

War had already come to Poland undeclared and the big motorship Pilsudski, with 600 aboard and a valuable wartime cargo, was the most vulnerable spot on the broad Atlantic. For five days and nights, under orders from the British Admiralty, she had been dodging an enemy submarine by shunting from one isolated North Sea harbor to another. Her water supply had been rationed for two days and her fuel tanks were dangerously low. At dusk the evening before she had been told that her present position was unsafe and ordered to make a run for Newcastle-on-Tyne. Once before she had attempted Newcastle, but five hours out on the journey she had been stopped by two British pursuit planes. They swooped down quite suddenly out of a cloud bank and dropped a signal cone with long colored streamers. It was a warning. Danger. Go back at top speed. For fifteen minutes we watched them circling around and around us, slanting their wings and flashing electric signals until we turned on our course and headed for safety. Then one of the pilots had dipped down to the deck's level, waved to us, and flown off to join his comrade in the clouds again.

Whatever the orders he brought, the Captain lost no time obeying them and we went back in three hours the distance it had taken us five hours to come. We made Newcastle. Portholes blacked out, steamer rugs nailed across every window, oil-fed engines giving their utmost, and two brilliantly lighted British cruisers in the offing, the Pilsudski had raced to safety.

This Sunday morning was brighter against the recollection of the night's blackout. White clouds were floating in a blue sky. The sun shone bright on the river's multitude of shabby labor craft, coalers, tankers, big and little cargo boats, and picked out the names of wives and sweethearts and their home ports.

Over the docks, high against the clouds, the barrage balloons floated like a school of silver porpoises. On the ground, while their gleaming bodies are inflated with gas, they are like legless elephants and in the parks the crowds will stand for hours to marvel at the grotesque movements, but in the sky they are silver fish of incredible size and fantastic beauty.

* * *

At breakfast there was a buzz of excitement. Spy rumors had been increasing all week. Amateur detectives were looking suspiciously at each other. Now one of my Danish tablemates reported that the night before she and three women companions had been sitting silently in the dark in the Solarium when a man opened a small pane of glass behind the plants and flashed his cigarette lighter. When she got up and remonstrated, he pretended not to understand and while one of the others went in search of a steward, the man slipped out of the room, jumped over the railing and disappeared on the third class deck below. The last I saw of the woman, she was leading a search party.

Most of the Poles were clustered on deck waiting for news. What was happening to Poland? Had England declared war? What of France? What will Russia do? What was to become of them? The answers were to follow one another with startling speed and devastating finality. The first came dramatically as the ship swung into place beside the oil dock in time to hear England's declaration of war. For the moment, there was a great lifting of spirits. At least they were not alone. All of them knew there was a hard fight ahead. Already they were counting over the names of their ancient towns with fear in their hearts. None of them foresaw, that fine Sunday morning in the narrow English river guarded by great silver flying fish, how swiftly and completely the visible monuments of Poland's life and aspiration would be dust and ashes.

The British port authorities and the American consul came aboard and we were settling down to the business of credentials when the first air raid warning sounded. The whole ship's company piled below to the empty swimming pool for protection. The "all clear" followed swiftly and we learned later that a friendly plane had been mistaken for an enemy bomber. For a moment it looked as though our river berth was to be no safer than the seas from which we had come.

* * *

It was five that afternoon before passport formalities were over and the hardworked American consul drove me to the station at Newcastle. I was the only passenger aboard, except the Second Secretary of the Polish Legation in Washington, who had a British visa. When they waved me good-by, my shipmates were still doubtful of their fate. The immediate plan was transshipment to Norway from which the Americans, most of them foreign born, were expected to make their way back to the United States and the Scandinavians to their neutral countries. The Poles were headed for war—the men to the army as fast as they could get there, the women to whatever should be left of their homes. Mercifully, none of them knew that bright first Sunday in September the price they would pay before Sunday came again.

I learned later that next day, when they and their luggage were aboard the Venus, bound for Norway, word came that no one would be permitted to land without a visa. Whereupon they were all put back on the dock again. A little American girl of Rumanian parentage who was on her way to college in Bucharest with two brothers exclaimed, "Why, we're like that refugee ship! They won't have us anywhere."

And that Sunday, while the Pilsudski was lying safely in the river, the torpedo which may have been meant for her sent the Athenia to the bottom.

BESSIE BEATTY

Mirror of World Opinion

Emotions Shown to Cause Disease

While all physicians know that mental or emotional factors can make people feel ill, few of them are willing to admit that mental or nervous impulses can produce organic disease.

Experiments by the Russian psychologist, Rosekor, have shown that stimulation of the cortex of the brain produces certain chemical substances—hormones—in the body, and that these are capable of producing the same effects as the stimulation of the brain itself. . . . What can these experiments imply other than that an emotional or mental state may produce chemical changes in the blood, which can produce organic changes? The lesson that these observations suggest is to attempt a vigorous control of your emotions.
—*Los Angeles Examiner.*

Third Term Thermometer

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

Guessing about the third term question, which is the key to next year's vital presidential politics, follows a curious up and down curve. Sometimes it seems entirely probable that President Roosevelt will take the great plunge and be a candidate to succeed himself; at other times, the evidence against a third term mounts up and politics translates itself into entirely different terms.

The simple fact of the matter is that the third term issue depends upon two factors: general world conditions, and Mr. Roosevelt himself. During the first month or two of the European war, when everybody expected national and world stability to be severely threatened by hostilities on a grand scale, the third term effort looked a great deal more probable than it does today. It seemed, in short, that Mr. Roosevelt's experience as executive and his probable practice as an administrator of neutrality under severe difficulties might build up a "don't swap horses . . ." feeling in the country and make him a potent candidate next year.

Things have now swung round to a different tack. As hostilities have turned into a "white war," the difficulties of administering neutrality and safeguarding American interests have seemed at least to become less. Therefore, the prospect either of the President taking himself out of the picture or of the public being entirely ready to elect a less experienced man next year appears more likely.

Mr. Roosevelt, in a teasing sort of way, keeps on baiting the political writers—and the politicians behind them—about the third term. He inserted an equivocating, impromptu phrase hinting at forthcoming retirement into his speech at the Jefferson Memorial last week just to set off the political speculators. Or so he boasted afterward. And at Hyde Park over the week end it was announced that the Roosevelt Memorial Library, with its papers which presumably ought to be secret during the President's period in office, will be opened in early 1941.

* * *

These signs are, of course, altogether inconclusive. Almost nothing can be conclusive until the gavel falls at the Democratic National Convention next June or July, and somebody else is nominated. Even if the President should issue a statement saying he does not intend to seek a third term, it would not mean that he wouldn't accept the nomination if offered. No form of words could "take the President out of the picture."

Perhaps the most suggestive fact in the entire third-term situation is the encouragement the President and those around him are giving the candidacy of Paul V. McNutt. Here, too, the signs are not conclusive. But Mr. McNutt is really getting into his stride as Federal Security Administrator, the most significant domestic-affair job in the Government.

He is making interesting and widely discussed speeches in various parts of the country, aligning himself with a kind of moderate liberalism which does not have the outward political handicaps of the latter-day New Deal. He is retaining all his contacts with war veterans, with business groups which were sympathetic to his Indiana Administration. But at the same time he is building up an entirely new contact with liberals, particularly those in an advanced wing not altogether identical with the New Deal.

A good many of President Roosevelt's closest ideological allies—present and past—are in touch with Mr. McNutt, looking him over, trying to "sell" him their ideas, perhaps even helping his candidacy. Mr. Justice Frankfurter has known Mr. McNutt for many years and respects his abilities; Mr. Justice Black and Thomas G. Corcoran were the two most striking guests at a little private dinner Mr. McNutt attended last week.

And not long ago, a mutual friend got Mr. McNutt and Prof. Alvin H. Hansen and Lauchlin Currie together for a long evening. The latter two are the prophets of the long-range liberal program now most in favor: the compensatory spending, income-distributing viewpoint which begins to build where the New Deal left off. They are—with one exception—the two most significant men in Washington with whom Mr. McNutt might confer.

* * *

The exception is James A. Farley. He remains firmly opposed to Mr. McNutt's candidacy and his viewpoint will be a powerful obstacle. His attitude goes back to the 1932 convention, when he thinks Mr. McNutt did not keep his promises. Neither the President's "go-ahead" signals to Mr. McNutt nor the emergence of liberals in the McNutt entourage are likely to persuade Mr. Farley. They are far more inclined to swing him over to the Garner candidacy. If he goes over, the battle for the Democratic nomination—assuming Mr. Roosevelt is not after it, or even if he is—may be close and severe.

Those who ask Mr. Roosevelt to make clear his third term intentions in the near future may be playing good politics themselves, but it is unlikely that the President will do so. He is apparently convinced that his strategical position is stronger by being based on the sphynx. And so the speculations continue. But they came back to one fixed point: the President is likely to run again if he interprets it as necessary as a duty to his country or his principles.

That means he would seek to continue in office if there is a turbulent world crisis, or the likelihood that the basic reform measures of the last seven years will be scrapped. But if the world is in anything like the present rather quiescent crisis, and if a sufficiently liberal candidate is in line for the Democratic nomination, it is now indicated that Mr. Roosevelt will follow his personal and family inclination and retire to the handsome library at Hyde Park and its adjacent manor house.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Arsenal of the Allies"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have felt all along that you have been wrong in your advocacy of embargo repeal. The newspapers of America put out the notion that it was an either or proposition, either the repeal of the embargo or no cash and carry. We should have had more vigorous espousal of both the embargo and cash and carry as well as further limitations on presidential discretionary powers. I still think you are wrong.

You are now on the defensive. We will see whether or not the boasted predictions will prove prophetic for the future. I certainly hope we will be able to keep out of any European war, or war anywhere else, but I have my doubts. Nor are my doubts due to mere resignation or "I-give-up" feelings. They are the result of knowing too well how certain causes which have been set in motion will bring about certain effects.

We are now at war with Germany and all others allied with her. We have not gone through the technicalities of declaring officially that we have gone to war. That seems to be the modern technique. We claim we want peace but our actions speak louder than words. What we really want to do is to lick the tar out of Germany and we are willing to become the arsenal of the Allies to get it done. And if that won't do it we'll do the next thing—just as we did in 1917, only more effectively.

If this war continues—well, we'll see what we'll see.

J. LESTER HANKINS

Everett, Mass.

Editor's Note: The Monitor in more than one editorial showed what the alternatives were, and that "cash-and-carry" could be applied with the embargo, or without.

Embracing the Bear

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I take issue with the Monitor's recent editorial wherein it draws a similarity of action between Britain, France, and Germany in their respective attitude towards Russia in the present European conflict:

Britain and France in denouncing Germany for making a pact with Russia condemn an action they tried to carry through.

It will be remembered that Britain and France in their negotiations with Russia tried to draw Russia into the bloc to stop aggression in order to preserve the peace of Europe, but Russia was not ready, as events since then have proven.

It was quite different with Germany. She sought the pact with Russia to aid aggression, which has also been proved since the formation of the pact.

W. G.

Toronto

"Britannia Rules the Waves"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Does Colonel Lindbergh imagine that mere "conferences," "prohibitions," "resolutions" or "doctrines" make America immune from wars? Such things have no effect whatever. One earthly influence and one only can keep European wars bottled up in Europe: the British navy; which navy has made the high seas safe and provided protection for the younger countries to grow and thrive. Remove that navy and wars would thereafter be transferred to America on both the Atlantic and Pacific coast, from the Arctic to Cape Horn.

W. P.

Victoria, British Columbia

People's Peace Plan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We shall have to create peace instead of waiting for it to come from the head of Jove, ready-made. We shall have to be peace-makers, not peace-finders.

And we can do it, the people of the nations together, by putting as much energy into a peace plan as we do into war mobilization.

Here is a People's Peace Plan that could stop this war before Christmas, if 5,000,000 people in America said they believed in it, and would support it rather than support war.

PEOPLE'S PEACE PLAN

1. We, the people, ask Hitler, Daladier and Chamberlain to cause firing to cease on all fronts at noon on Dec. 10, 1939.

2. We, the people who spill the blood and pay the taxes, ask Hitler, Daladier, Chamberlain, Stalin, Mussolini, Roosevelt, with their foreign ministers, to meet at the Peace Palace, The Hague, at noon on Dec. 11, 1939.

3. We, the people who always lose more than we can win by prolonged war, ask these six leaders of their peoples to stay at The Hague until they have named a mutually acceptable court of arbitration which shall adjudicate all international disputes between these six parties.

(REV.) CARL H. KOPF

Boston

Southern Rural Families

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Through a staff of consecrated, experienced workers, Tuskegee Institute conducts a year-round program of necessary and important service to Southern rural families. Their most acute problem is low and uncertain income.

When settlements are made for the Fall crops, there are always thousands of share-cropper and farm labor families who "didn't come out" and a large majority of this group are Negro farmers. From harvest time until the meager advances are made for the Spring planting such families face their hardest struggle for existence.

Right in the midst of this period Christmas comes and without some such service as Tuskegee Institute renders, thousands of children in these homes would have nothing to remind them of the Holiday Season.

For many years, devoted friends throughout the country have used this institution as a medium through which they may send gifts to brighten these homes and warm the hearts of the children.

We therefore renew our appeal for donations of clothing, books, toys, candy and pictures. Some friends prefer to send money with which to purchase gifts and in such instances the donation is spent as directed.

Packages and letters may be addressed to:

F. D. PATTERSON, President,
Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.